



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by seventeen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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WHEN AN ADVERTISER

uses the pages of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST he knows that he is placing particulars of his speciality or of his business before those actually interested and no others. Elimination of waste in advertising is one of the business problems of to-day. Therefore, all those who wish to appeal to traders connected with chemical industry, pharmacy, and the commerce in drugs, perfumery, toilet-articles, etc., appreciate the intensive character of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST publicity. In the Summer Issue,

To be published on July 30,

manufacturers, proprietors of specialities, wholesale dealers, and others connected with the trades named have an opportunity of addressing the cream of the actual buyers in all parts of the world. Write for full particulars to the Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

William the Porter discourses this week on flies (p. 50).

The Peterson tower, used in sulphuric-acid making, is described in the Alkali Inspector's report (p. 50).

We further deal with the exhibits at the Japan-British Exhibition, especially with the chemical and perfumery sections (p. 41).

"Xrayser II." deals with the Hobbies decision, prescribing of opium, the Indecent Advertisement Bill, early closing in Paris, and "Medieval Hospitals of England" (p. 47).

The Home Secretary has introduced the Shop-hours Bill, which was drafted by his predecessor, Lord Gladstone. He hoped it would be regarded as a non-controversial measure (p. 56).

The correspondence columns contain some interesting letters on alcohol-licences, sale-plans for proprietary articles, the draft Dentists Bill, the sale of narcotics, and the method of ordering opium in prescriptions (p. 60).

The desirability of registered chemists being exempted from jury-service was discussed by a committee of the House of Commons on Tuesday (p. 37). We urge upon all chemists to telegraph or write to their members of Parliament about the matter (p. 48).

In an article on the Budget and spirits, we deal with Mr. George's statement last week, from which it appears that next year's revenue will be about 200 millions. We also discuss the need for some concession as to the sale of S.V.R. to retailers (p. 48).

The Week's News.

Twelve candidates passed the Major examination in London this month (p. 45).

The Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., is being floated as a public company (p. 39).

More subscriptions are wanted for the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund (p. 42).

A committee has been appointed to arrange for a presentation portrait of Mr. Walter Hills (p. 45).

The Sheffield County Court Judge has fined a poison-licences' employé for selling nicotine (p. 38).

The National Cash Register Co., Ltd., figures in two Courts this week. In one it succeeded, in the other it lost (p. 38).

We give further particulars of the interview with Mr. John Burns regarding amendment of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts (p. 55).

Mr. F. A. Rogers has been appointed to the vacancy on the Pharmaceutical Council due to the death of Mr. Carteighe (p. 42 and p. 60).

Five pages of literary matter are given in the Coloured Supplement, including a continuation of the pharmacopoeial notes for students.

Mr. James Small (Brechin) and Mr. H. Phillips (Wolverhampton) have gained Bell scholarships, and Mr. H. Levi the Manchester scholarship (p. 42).

Details are given of the South African scheme for consolidating the medical and pharmacy laws, so as to produce one applicable to all the provinces. See the Coloured Supplement.

The annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry has been held this week in Glasgow. Professor Ira Remsen gave the presidential address, which dealt with the natural resources of the United States, and the Society's medal was presented to Mr. Thomas Tyrer (p. 51).

Trade and Market Matters.

British imports in June were 54,637,000*l.* (increase of 2,925,000*l.*), exports 34,800,000*l.* (increase of 5,082,000*l.*). We reserve comment until next week.

Business in the drug and chemical markets has been slow this week, without any exceptionally notable changes in values. Peppermint oil is firmer, and menthol 1*d.* higher. Ergot also has a rising tendency, and galls are dearer. Opium is easier. The further rise in santonin has taken place. Senega is cheaper on the spot. Acetic acid is going up, and our New York correspondent telegraphs that mercurials are 3*c.* per lb. cheaper (p. 57).

English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

The Kensington analyst reports that the following samples were all genuine: Arrowroot, 6; olive oil, 6; and camphorated oil, 4.

The premises in Market Place, St. Ives (Cornwall), occupied by Mr. N. T. Ashton, chemist and druggist, for over forty years, have been pulled down for street-improvement purposes.

Mr. W. G. Weddle, chemist and druggist, 89 Liscard Road, Seacombe, Cheshire, rendered first aid to two men who were injured in a street accident which occurred outside his pharmacy on July 1.

The claim of Mr. E. Clarke, chemist and druggist, for 152*l.* in respect of disturbance of the forecourt of No. 145 Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E., required for the London County Council's tramways extension, has been settled by payment of 80*l.*

Mr. W. H. Lomax, Ph.C., Darwen, while presiding over the half-yearly meeting of the local Tradesmen's Association on June 30, referred to the success of the recent shopping week. More business was done, and only the weather had prevented it being a still greater success.

The Northampton Public Health Committee have called the attention of local vendors to the fact that vinegar diluted with artificial vinegar is frequently sold as "malt vinegar," and purveyors are warned that in further instances of this type of adulteration proceedings will be instituted. A public warning has also been issued regarding the use of formalin or boron preservatives in milk or cream.

An inquiry at Hereford on July 1 into the death of William Frew, Ph.D., analyst at the cider-works of Messrs. Wm. Evans & Co., Widemarsh, was adjourned for an analysis of the deceased's internal organs. Dr. W. B. Butler deposed to finding a tumbler containing some fluid smelling of prussic acid near deceased's body, which he suspected to be cyanide-of-potassium solution. It was stated that deceased had suffered from headaches due to defective eyesight.

During the opening ceremony at the new buildings in connection with the Harrogate mineral springs and baths on July 2, the Mayor (Mr. A. B. Carpenter) said the Harrogate Corporation had invested 230,000*l.* in its mineral wells and baths. There were no fewer than eighty mineral springs, no two of which were alike; and last year 428,000 persons took the waters, while there were 116,000 bathers. Among the new treatments were the Bad-Ems installation for the inhalation of atomised Harrogate mineral water and a nasal douche throat-spray.

The Walton-le-Dale District Council had before them on July 6 a recommendation that "a cupboard and necessary drugs be provided for the Isolation Hospital." Dr. C. J. Trimble questioned whether such an expenditure would be justified, as any medical man sending a case to the hospital attended it himself and provided the necessary medicines. He moved the matter be adjourned for further consideration. Dr. Sharples took the opposite view, since, as a medical man attending the hospital, he had been very much in need of drugs. It was decided to refer the matter to committee.

Thirty American surgeons are making a ten days' tour of the hospitals in the principal towns of Great Britain in order to study British surgical science. They have already witnessed surgical operations in Liverpool and at King's College Hospital, London. Sir Watson Cheyne was the surgeon operating at the latter place. The visitors have expressed appreciation of the great skill by British surgeons. The party visited the Houses of Parliament on July 5, when they were received at St. Stephen's by Sir William Collins, M.P., Dr. Chapple, M.P., Mr. Rainy, M.P., and Dr. Addison, M.P. After a visit to the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery they were entertained at tea on the Terrace, and were subsequently shown over Westminster Hall. The party included Dr. Murphy, Dr. Gibbons, Dr. Crile, and Dr. Hutcheson.

The King and Christ's Hospital.

At their monthly meeting on July 6 the Council of Almoners of Christ's Hospital presented to their late Treasurer (Alderman Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bart.) a handsome silver-gilt casket containing a brief address with the names of the subscribers as a token of their appreciation of the faithful and generous service he has always rendered to the foundation, and especially during his treasurership from 1891 to 1909. Alderman Sir Joseph Savory, who was in the chair, paid a warm tribute to the work of Sir Walter and to his never-failing patriotism towards his old school. Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, in making his acknowledgments, referred to his efforts to counteract some of the drawbacks of the scheme of 1890. It had been the intention of the King, who, as Prince of Wales, was President of Christ's Hospital, to make the presentation in person on behalf of the subscribers, of whom His Majesty is one, but the death of King Edward VII. made this impossible. His Majesty, however, sent a gracious and cordial message in appreciation of Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan's work, and expressing his warm wishes for the late Treasurer's welfare.

Contracts.

Belper Guardians.—Calvert & Co., chemists, Belper, for the drug-supply.

Kidderminster Guardians.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., for the year's drugs, at 56*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

The Wirral Joint Hospital Board.—Mr. J. Fawcett, chemist, Birkenhead, for the half-yearly supply of drugs and surgical appliances.

Birmingham Notes.

Mr. T. W. Lowther, Ph.C., Moseley, was one of the directors of the Moseley Gymkhana in aid of the Cadbury Convalescent Home at Moseley Hall.

A hawk named Wm. Michael Burke has been sent to gaol for six months for stealing a bicycle, the property of Mr. H. B. Faulkner, chemist, Coventry Road.

Messrs. Chance & Hunt, chemical-manufacturers, Oldbury, have subscribed 500*l.* to the Rebuilding Fund of the Birmingham Children's Hospital as a memorial to the late King Edward.

In addition to the stained-glass window memorial in St. Oswald's Church to the late Mr. A. L. Hull, there has now been placed in the Whitehall Road Mission Hall a brass tablet to his memory.

The estate of the late Mr. Wm. Adams, consisting of valuable properties in the Edgbaston district, is to be offered for sale by auction this month. One of them is the freehold shop held by his son, Mr. W. W. Adams, Ph.C., Cape Hill.

Insects v. Disease.

The quarterly meeting of the African Entomological Research Committee, of which the Earl of Cromer is Chairman, is meeting to-day (Friday) at the Colonial Office, when reports will be received and considered from the various sub-committees as to the nature of the work which has been undertaken during the past three months. The object of the Committee is to further the study of economic entomology with special reference to Africa and its tropical diseases; and although this body has only been in existence for a comparatively short period, material has been pouring in to the Colonial Office from the administrators of the various Protectorates and other British possessions. At present two scientists are at work in East and West Africa collecting specimens for transmission to London, where they are examined by Mr. Guy Marshall, of the Natural History Museum, and Secretary of the Committee, which is a particularly strong one, including Sir Patrick Manson and representatives of the Natural History Museum, the Royal Society, the Board of Agriculture, the London School of Tropical Medicine, the Sleeping Sickness Bureau, the Royal Veterinary College, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew.

Synthetic Ammonia.

The "Manchester Guardian" of June 29 deals with a new process for synthesising ammonia, based upon experimental researches of Professor Haber, of Carlsruhe, and Mr. R. le Rossignol, who found that the combination of the

comparatively inert gas nitrogen with hydrogen is facilitated at high temperatures by using high pressures (about 200 atmospheres). The article states that, according to report, the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, who have taken the matter up, have overcome several practical difficulties in the way of making the process a commercial success. The presence of a catalytic agent is found to further facilitate the union of the two gases, osmium being the best catalyst, but uranium being the one actually employed on account of cost. The compressed mixture of hydrogen and nitrogen—in the proportion of three volumes of hydrogen to one volume of nitrogen—is admitted at a high temperature and under a pressure of 175 atmospheres into the gas-chamber, which contains also the powdered uranium. Under favourable conditions the yield is stated to be eight volumes per cent. of ammonia. The ammonia is frozen out by cooling the gases, the residual gases, with additions, being treated again. The heat generated during the reaction is utilised in raising the temperature of the entering gases. The new process may, if found practicable, oust the electrolytic processes, which also uses atmospheric nitrogen, but is dependent upon cheap water-power for a suitable supply of electrical energy.

Nottingham Notes.

On June 28 Professor Osler, of Oxford University, opened the new club and library for the Nottingham Medico-Chirurgical Society.

At the close of Boot's Athletic Sports on Saturday, Sir Jesse Boot presented a gold medal to John Nall, a young man in the company's employ, who rescued a child from drowning in the Trent.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Adamson celebrated their silver wedding on June 25. Mr. Adamson was in business in Aberdeen when he married, and is now on Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s representative staff.

On Friday evening, July 1, Alderman R. FitzHugh, J.P., in the unavoidable absence of Mr. E. Jardine, inspected the 1st Nottingham Battalion Boy Scouts on the lawn of Mr. Jardine's house, Clumber Crescent, The Park.

Various Charges.

At Greenwich Police Court on July 5, John Morrison Munro, manager to a firm of chemists at 2 The Pavement, Ladywell, was summoned for using those premises for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto on various dates in April and June. After evidence by Inspector Foy and Sergeant Morgan, Mr. Whiteley, for the defendant, pleaded guilty, asking for leniency on the ground that it would mean ruin for the defendant.—Mr. Biron, remarking that it was as clear a case as he had heard, fined defendant 50*l.*, and 5*l.* 5*s.* costs, or two months.

At the Cardiff Quarter Sessions on July 2, Geo. Miller-ship (55), described as a chemist, and Oliver Millership (31), artificial-teeth manufacturer (father and son), were charged with obtaining various sums of money by false pretences. It appeared that defendants came to Cardiff from Carmarthenshire in January, and had taken premises in City Road, Cardiff, advertising as the "New Teeth Institute," to supply teeth on the instalment system. They received sums of money for the supply of artificial teeth, and complaints were afterwards made of the non-delivery of the teeth. In defence, it was alleged that one or two of the orders had been fulfilled by other parties, who had possession of defendants' books, and that these parties had transferred to another firm. The Recorder said the evidence was unsatisfactory, and on his suggestion the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoners were accordingly discharged.

Irish News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

The tender of a local disinfectant-manufacturer was accepted at a meeting of the Public Health Committee of the Cork Corporation. It was the Chairman's casting vote in favour of Irish manufactures that decided the matter.

Mr. John Tuffe was at Cork Police Court charged with the manslaughter of Ellen Collins, a Caharagh school-teacher, whose death followed the extraction of teeth by defendant. He was remanded. This is the sequel to the inquest reported in the *C. & D.*, July 2, p. 3.

Mr. D. M. Watson, M.C.P.S.I., is effecting important external improvements to his pharmacy at South Great George's Street, Dublin. He has taken over the entire staff of Griffin's Medical Hall in the same thoroughfare, following the public auction of the latter establishment.

Mr. John Hawthorne has resigned his position as head of the Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry at the Belfast Municipal Technical Institute. Mr. Hawthorne intends to take up analytical and consulting work, and with that object is entering into partnership with the new city analyst, Mr. J. H. Totten. Applications for his post at the Institute—which is worth 350*l.* per annum, rising to 400*l.*—must be lodged not later than July 20.

Analysts' Appointments.

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society in Belfast, on July 1, Mr. Totten was appointed analyst to the Society in place of the late Mr. Robert Barklie.

Mr. Chas. McMullan, Belfast, has been appointed analyst of Omagh Union in room of the late Mr. Robt. Barklie. Mr. McMullan has also been appointed analyst to the Magherafelt Guardians at a salary of 18*l.* per annum.

At the monthly meeting of the Belfast Corporation on July 1, the appointment was confirmed of Mr. J. Howe Totten, B.A., B.Sc., F.I.C., 16 Donegall Square South, as public analyst for the county borough under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1889, at a salary of 300*l.* per annum, rising by two annual increases of 25*l.* to a maximum of 350*l.* Mr. Totten under his appointment has also the discharge of duties of district agricultural analyst for the county borough under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906, on his undertaking to test samples of manures and feeding-stuffs for residents in the county borough at a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* per sample, with the expenses incurred in taking the sample.

Auction Sale.

The pharmacy at South Great George's Street, Dublin, carried on for a number of years past by Mr. R. L. Griffin, L.P.S.I., was last week disposed of by public auction by direction of the proprietor, previous to rebuilding. Among those present were Sir Thomas W. Robinson, Mr. Henry Conyngham, Mr. D. M. Watson, and Mr. Owen Wells. At the outset of the sale the purchasers were given the option of bidding for the stock as a whole, and Sir Thomas Robinson bid 100*l.* The auctioneer explained that under the conditions of sale the sum offered was entirely inadequate, and Sir Thomas thereupon doubled his bid. After a short consultation with the vendor's representative, the "lot" was knocked down to Sir Thomas Robinson. The auctioneer then proceeded to dispose of the shop fittings. Mr. Watson bought a radiator for 10*s.* Mr. Conyngham secured several bargains in the shape of glass cases, etc. Several cut-stoppered carbons were sold at 4*s.* each, and a mahogany glass-topped showcase, that is said to have cost 20*l.*, fell under the hammer for 7*s.* Mr. Owen Wells bought a shop mirror in ebony frame for 7*s.* 6*d.*; while a Milners' safe, mentioned as costing 15*l.*, sold for 50*s.*

Scots News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Personal.

The late James Howatson, druggist, Kilwinning, left estate valued at 2,392*l.*

Mr. J. Miller Hardie, Ph.C., Dundee, has purchased Drumnacree House and grounds, Alyth.

Mr. W. W. Gardiner, of McDonald's Pharmacy, Fraserburgh, is to furnish the local Isolation Hospital with extra medical supplies.

Messrs. Birrell & Son, chemists, Montrose, have added to their premises the adjoining shop, and have had it fitted up very handsomely.

A silver tea-service and a purse of sovereigns have been presented by the people of Larbert to Mr. Alexander Laing, chemist and druggist, who has left that district for Glasgow.

Mr. Gellately, chemist, Pitlochry, has had his shop-window refitted in up-to-date style with mirrors and glass shelving. The effect is very good. The fittings are by Mr. D. Grant, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.

Mr. H. B. Wyllie, chemist and druggist, Grassmarket, shows by means of sections of hard skin, etc., apparently preserved in spirit, how efficacious his corn-cure is. In another glass bottle a specimen of the common grass snake, labelled "Perfectly harmless," is displayed as an advertisement for fly-papers.

The fourth botanical excursion of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association took place on Wednesday, June 29, when upwards of twenty members, under the leadership of Mr. William Duncan, Ph.C., F.C.S., travelled from Caledonian Station, Princes Street, at 8.30 P.M., to Colinton, and walked back by Colinton Dell and the railway to Slateford, whence the company returned to town. Field work was busily engaged in until the light failed.

Correspondence has taken place between Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co.'s solicitors and Dr. D. Duncan Main regarding the statement made by the latter at the Missionary Congress in Edinburgh, as noted in the *C. & D.*, July 2, p. 4. This was to the effect that Edinburgh manufacturers of morphia have exported it to China as bicarbonate of soda. Messrs. Macfarlan's solicitors state that so far as their clients are concerned, no smuggling or false labelling of morphia has taken place, it being invariably exported by them in packages labelled "Morphia (Poison)," and declared as morphia to the shipping companies and to the Customs authorities. Dr. Main, in his reply, states that he never knew until he saw it in a newspaper that Messrs. Macfarlan & Co. are manufacturers of morphia. He says the newspaper report "grossly misrepresented" what he said. In a later statement Dr. Main says: "I did not say, neither did I mean to insinuate, that the manufacturers smuggled it into China, neither did I mean that all that entered was smuggled in. I meant to give the impression that it was sold to other countries, and from those it sometimes was smuggled in, not as kegs but in kegs of bicarbonate of soda."

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. Robert MacGregor, chemist and druggist, has passed in botany and zoology for the First Medical Professional examination from the Andersonian College, Glasgow.

The Chief Constable of Glasgow has issued his report of trading in the city on Sunday, June 5. There were over 3,000 shops open, and of these 240 were for the sale of drugs.

Mr. Taylor, chemist, is taking over the business carried on by the late Mr. Wm. Thomson at Rokeby Terrace, Hillhead. Mr. Taylor was with Mr. Thomson for a considerable time.

Now that the Glasgow Fair is near at hand the wholesale houses are reminding their customers that business will be suspended for a few days. On Saturday, July 16, nearly all the wholesale houses close, and in many cases on a few days of the following week.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

BRITISH VISITORS TO FRANCE have been reminded by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris that rail or sea travellers entering France may bring ten cigars, twenty cigarettes, or forty grams of tobacco on their person or in their luggage examined at the frontier.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION FOR 1920.—The Commercial and Industrial Group of the French Senate has proposed that

a Universal Exhibition should be held in Paris in 1920, and they are to confer with the Government on the subject. The Chairman of the Group is M. Peytral, an ex-Minister of State, who was formerly in business as a wholesale druggist at Marseilles.

MADAME CURIE has been awarded the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts for her work in connection with the discovery of radium. The award, which was instituted in 1862, is conferred annually for "distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufacture, or commerce." Madame Curie is the second woman to receive the medal, which was conferred on the late Queen Victoria in her Jubilee year, 1887.

LEGION OF HONOUR.—A number of "decorations" have been distributed in connection with the Exhibitions of London, Dublin, and Saragossa. The list includes the names of MM. Amio, one of the partners in the firm of Roure-Bertrand fils (essential oils), of Grasse; and Béhal, Professor at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy and head-pharmacist of a Parisian hospital, who are promoted to the rank of "Officers," while MM. Deglos and Trouette, two manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, are nominated Chevaliers.

ARSENICAL INSECTICIDES.—The report of the Committee nominated at the request of the Minister of the Interior to study the question of the agricultural use of arsenical preparations has been presented by Dr. Duguet to the Academy of Medicine. To avoid accidents as far as possible, it is suggested that arsenical salts should only be delivered by the permission of competent authorities on the recommendation of a Professor of Agriculture, that they should be denaturated both as to colour and odour, always kept locked up, sold under their real name, no fancy appellations being used, and employed exclusively under the direction and actual supervision of a departmental Professor of Agriculture. The total prohibition is recommended (1) of arsenical salts in combination with lead, (2) of the use of arsenical preparations in market-gardening, and (3) during the fruit season.

"COPY" FROM CHEMISTS.—The Parisian custom of carrying the victims of street accidents to pharmacies renders these establishments particularly useful to the up-to-date reporter. The representative of a Parisian daily, desiring to draw up a report on the recent riot at Pantin-Aubervilliers, made a bee-line for the nearest pharmacists. M. Dautour, of the Pharmacie du Marché, Pantin, related how, when he heard the *sonnerie* (the French equivalent for reading the Riot Act) made, he pulled down his iron shutters. After fifteen minutes' fighting and some cavalry charges, five victims (one with his hand half cut off by a sabre, and another with broken ribs) received "first-aid" at the pharmacy. They declared they were simply spectators. He had also treated many of his neighbours for bruises. M. Hudry, at the Pharmacie Ouvrière, Aubervilliers, had dressed the wounds of sixty *manifestants*, many of whom had sabre cuts on the head and face. One young fellow of eighteen entered, saying he had received a bullet wound in the head, but seeing a police inspector pass outside the door, suddenly left without being attended to.

Colonial and Foreign News.

NEWFOUNDLAND PHARMACY BOARD.—Owing to the absence of the Premier of the Colony, this Board has not yet been completed. The Pharmaceutical Society has appointed its six members, and three members remain to be appointed by the Government. It is expected that this will be done as soon as the Premier returns.

BUENOS AIRES EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition of Hygiene was opened at short notice on July 3 by President Alcora with impressive ceremonies. The British section is small, but it is much admired. The twenty-nine subsections contain fine specimens of surgical instruments, orthopaedic appliances, and drugs. The largest section—the French—is incomplete. Italy comes next with numerous health foods. Chile exhibits exhaustive bacteriological laboratories, mainly for veterinary research.

Chemists and Jury-service.

LORD ALVERSTONE'S Bill to amend the Juries Bill Act of 1825 came before the Standing Committee at the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 5, the Committee of Selection having substituted the name of the Solicitor-General for that of Sir Edward Strachey, and added the following fifteen members in respect of the Bill: Mr. Attenborough, Mr. William Boyle, Mr. Cator, Mr. Colefax, Mr. Falle, Sir William Dunn, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Adkins, Sir Howell Davies, Mr. Ellis Davies, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Herbert Craig, Mr. Condon, and Mr. Edward Barry. Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., had given notice of the following addendum to Clause 1, the object of which is to secure the exemption from jury service of chemists, to which reference has already been made in the *C. & D.*:

(2) After the words "Apothecaries Company," in section two of the Juries Act, 1825, add the words "or chemists registered by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain."

Mr. Winfrey applied to the Committee of Selection to be placed on Standing Committee C., but received an intimation from Mr. C. Fenwick, M.P., that the application was received too late. Under the circumstances Mr. Percy Alden, M.P., moved his amendment to exempt chemists and druggists from jury service. Sir F. Channing, M.P., presided at the meeting of the Committee.

Mr. Alden said the amendment appeared to him to be a very simple matter of justice. In 1825, when the original Juries Act was passed, there were no chemists at all, as they were known now; they were only apothecaries. Since that date apothecaries had for the most part been abolished and the term was not now used very frequently. The chemists of to-day were really the true descendants of the apothecaries of 1825. Pharmaceutical chemists were created by voluntary examination in 1841, the body which examined them being then the only examining body. At that time chemists were not in existence as a body at all. Under the New Juries Act, 1862, pharmaceutical chemists were exempted from attendance on juries, and as there was no definition of chemist and druggist they were the only people who could possibly be exempted, although, obviously, the intention of the exemption was to exempt anyone dispensing medicine. In 1868 the Pharmacy Act was passed, enforcing qualification upon all chemists and all druggists, and for the first time "chemist and druggist" was defined. A chemist and druggist then became a qualified dispenser of drugs, and a register was provided by the Act. What the chemists asked for in regard to the Bill before the Committee seemed to him to be a matter of justice. It was originally intended that any dispenser of drugs should be exempted. It must be borne in mind that a fully-qualified man could not leave his work in the hands of an unqualified person; in fact, the law did not allow him to do so. There were thousands of qualified chemists who had no qualified assistants, and it must be apparent that if these chemists were compelled to serve upon juries they must either have *locum tenens* or else leave their work in the hands of an unqualified boy or assistant, which was most undesirable, and disallowed by law. It was possible that by accepting the amendment the Committee could perform the necessary act of justice which, without the slightest doubt, was originally intended. About a thousand chemists and druggists registered under the Pharmacy Act of 1868 were pharmaceutical chemists, and were therefore exempted by the New Juries Act 1862. But something like seven thousand—between six and seven thousand—chemists would still be left who were not exempted and who would be compelled to serve on juries. There was thus the risk not only that financial loss for *locum tenens* might be incurred, but that unqualified men might be permitted to do dispensing. These were all facts which it seemed to him ought to induce the Committee to grant the desired exemption. He did not wish to press the point regarding financial loss, because other tradesmen might consider themselves in a similar position, but he did think it was an important point that the dispensing must and should be done by the chemist himself. He hoped the Government would see their way to accept the amendment.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Solicitor-General, said he must

ask his hon. friend not to press the amendment at that sitting, because it raised points which were very important, and he was not satisfied his hon. friend quite appreciated what the effect of the proposed exemption might be. So far as the principle was concerned he admitted at once that the case made out by his hon. friend was a strong one. If it really turned out that the amendment would only cover some six or seven thousand persons who were chemists and druggists actually dispensing, and who ought to be covered by the Act of 1862, he would certainly say the Government should accept the amendment; but he did not think the amendment ought to be pressed just now, in order that he might look into it. If the proposed exemption proved to be desirable he would introduce it on the Report Stage. He suggested that would be the better way, so that he might be able to state before the Committee or the House what were the precise facts with regard to the amendment, and what was the effect of the investigation they would make into the condition of affairs. He hesitated very much to accept an amendment which might exempt a class of persons in respect of whose exemption another class would require to be exempted. They might thus have the tradesman asking why he should be taken away from his business. "The chemist," he might say, "has to dispense himself, and so have I to look after my shop, and therefore I ask the exemption to be extended to me." His (Sir Rufus Isaacs') own view was in favour of the principle of the amendment, but he was not sure that the words of the amendment were quite the right words. If his hon. friend would withdraw the amendment at that stage he assured him it would be considered.

Mr. Byles: Why haven't you looked into the matter already?

Sir Rufus Isaacs: I only saw the amendment last night. I am telling the Committee how it stands with regard to myself. I do not think it right to accept an amendment and commit us as a Government to it without considering it. I have not been able to ascertain the facts, as I have been only this morning able to see the gentleman who can give us the facts. I see no difficulty in it, but I think the House would be entitled to ask from the Government that we should ascertain the facts, and so be able to speak with more authority upon them. It is for that reason I ask my hon. friend not to press the amendment.

Sir Philip Magnus asked the right hon. gentleman if he would give the context of the part of the Act of 1825 referred to.

Sir Rufus Isaacs: The words are simply "All parties certified by the Board of Examiners of the Apothecaries Company and actually in practice—"

Sir Philip Magnus suggested that if the words of the Act were modified at all the amendment should take the form of the exemption of "druggists." He objected to the term "chemist" being used in this connection, because there were men with great knowledge of the science of chemistry who were chemists but were not practising druggists.

Sir Wm. Collins agreed with the previous speaker in regard to the ambiguity of the word "chemist." If he remembered rightly the apothecary in 1825 was a medical practitioner. Certainly chemists were already exempted from serving on juries by the Act of 1862, and the point before the Committee at present, and the House finally, was whether those who passed the Minor examination should be entitled to the exemption obtained by those who passed the Major examination. Of course, it was narrowing the area for the selection of juries, and, as the Solicitor-General had suggested, the amendment might open the way to others for relief from jury-service. But the principle had been already conceded to the pharmaceutical chemists, and it would be very difficult to refuse the exemption to the registered chemists.

Mr. Alden agreed that the Solicitor-General was right in refusing to make an immediate announcement on the matter. On the understanding that the question would be brought up again, and that it would be considered by the right hon. gentleman, he would withdraw his amendment.

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn, and the Bill, having passed through Committee, was ordered to be reported to the House.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

National Cash Registers.—At the Bloomsbury County Court, before Judge Bacon, on July 4, Mr. George Pankhurst and his father, Mr. W. Pankhurst, licensed victuallers, sued the National Cash Register Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C., to recover the difference between 50% and 16%, the former being the price they had paid for a cash register. There were two cases, and the plaintiff in each claimed that at the time he entered into the written agreement to purchase, the company, by their agent, had made a verbal agreement with them not to reduce their prices. After considerable legal argument, his Honour held there was no case to go to the jury—that evidence of the verbal agreement could not be admitted—and he entered judgment for the defendant company, with costs. It was intimated that an appeal would be entered.

A Question of Means.—In the City of London Court on July 1, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., the Koko Maricopas Co., Ltd., 16 Bevis Marks, E.C., sought to enforce payment of 5*l.* 12*s.* due from Mr. Sydney Scott, chemist, 13 Fulham Palace Road. The Judge said that the defendant had written to the Court to say he could only pay 5*s.* a month, and that it was impossible for him to do better owing to the depression of trade. He had a large number of County Court judgments against him. Plaintiffs demurred, and said defendant was a chemist, and his wife helped him, together with an assistant. He had paid 70% or 80% a year rent. They had subpoenaed him, but he took that as a matter of course, and wanted to know what the *l*s.** conduct money was for. The debt had been due for three years. Judge Rentoul ordered payment of 1*l.* a month, with committal for eight days in default.

Dentist Sued for Damages.—At the Salford County Court on July 5, Frederick and Florence Amelia Bailey, Whitburn Street, Salford, sued Alexander Peel Paterson, dentist, Eccles New Road, for alleged unskilful treatment in the extraction of the lady's teeth. For the plaintiffs it was stated that the defendant employed canvassers, one of whom, a Mr. Rodgers, called on Mrs. Bailey, and arranged that she should have teeth extracted and artificial ones supplied at 5*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, payable by instalments. There were two extractions. On the first occasion Rodgers took out four teeth, and later seven or eight more. After the extraction, Mrs. Bailey suffered great pain, and a doctor who saw her said she must have been subjected to extreme violence, and that it could have only been brought about by carelessness and want of skill.—Mr. Rodgers, who operated, stated in evidence that he had been a dentist's assistant eight years, but he had no dental diploma. He attributed the breaking of a tooth to plaintiff moving her head and causing the instrument to slip off. After hearing the evidence, Deputy-Judge Strachan stopped the case, saying there was no evidence of negligence or of lack of skill on the part of Mr. Rodgers. There would be judgment for the defendant, with costs.

High Court Cases.

[Unless where otherwise stated the actions are in the High Courts of Justice, London.]

RIVAL CASH REGISTER COMPANIES.

The National Cash Register Co., Ltd., were the defendants in an action for alleged slander brought against them by the Saxe Register Co., Ltd., before Mr. Justice Channell and a special jury in the King's Bench Division on Wednesday, July 6. The alleged slander was denied, the defendants adding that if it was uttered it was done without their authority. It was to the effect that representatives of the defendant company had stated that the plaintiff company would not last long. The whole of Wednesday's hearing was taken up by the speech for the plaintiff company by Mr. Duke, K.C., and evidence for them by Mr. Saxe and others.

Mr. Simon, K.C., opened the case for the defendant company, and continued on Thursday morning, when, in the course of his remarks about the agent's alleged statements, he said they had not received any authority from the company to make them. His Lordship thereupon remarked that if the agents made the statements of their own accord to increase the sales for their own benefit he could not say that the company would be responsible, but he thought the defendants had better put before the jury their side of the case. Mr. McCall, K.C., continued on the same side, then evidence was called.

After hearing counsel on both sides and his Lordship's

summing up, the jury found for plaintiffs, with 50% damages. Judgment was entered accordingly.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CITRIC ACID.

At the Bradford City Police Court on June 30, Jacob H. Mitchell, chemist and druggist, 836 Manchester Road, Bradford, was summoned for selling, contrary to Section 6 of the 1875 Act, 2 oz. of citric acid which the public analyst certified to be adulterated with lead to the extent of 0.009 per cent., or 0.007 per cent. more than the limit suggested by the Local Government Board. The defendant, in reply to the charge, said he had sold the acid exactly in the same condition in which he had received it, and gave an undertaking to destroy the whole lot upon his return home. The Bench imposed a fine of 20*s.*, with 7*s.* costs.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

AN UNLICENSED VENDOR.

At the Sheffield County Court on June 30, Judge Benson gave his decision in the action by the Pharmaceutical Society to recover, under Section 15 of the 1868 Act, a penalty of 5*l.* incurred by William Lewendon, an assistant employed by Messrs. Brooke Bray & Sons, nurserymen and seedsmen, 344 Sharrow Vale Road, Sheffield, for selling nicotine in XL-All insecticide. Mr. Brooke Bray, a partner of the firm, is licensed under Section 2 of the 1908 Act, but the defendant is not. The sale was not disputed. The argument for the defence was that Mr. Bray's licence covered sales by the assistants. His Honour, in a considered judgment, refuted this contention and convicted the defendant. In so doing his Honour reviewed the law bearing on the case and referred to the Kingston and London cases, saying that in these the principles laid down in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society against Wheeldon had been applied. He also was bound by what Mr. Justice Hawkins had said, and added:

When the Legislature proceeded to pass the Act of 1908 they went to work knowing that was the interpretation the Courts had put upon the meaning of the word "sale" in the Act of 1868. If they had wished to permit sales by unqualified assistants who were not under the personal superintendence of their licensed employers, they could, and he thought they would, have said so in direct terms. They certainly had not done so expressly, and he must say he was not able to read in the necessary words, as Mr. Wing argued for the defence, simply by implication. There were two answers to Mr. Wing's point that there was no proof that defendant was not a duly licensed person under the local authority. Firstly, there being a clear breach by him of the Act of 1868, the onus lay on him to show he was exempted by the terms of the Act 1908. Secondly, the judge being entitled to draw reasonable inferences from the fact of the licence of the master having been put in evidence and relied upon as the authority exempting the defendant from liability, the only reasonable inference to be drawn was that the defendant had not been licensed.

Mr. Wing, in reply to a question, said he should not carry the case further, as his client could not afford to do so.—His Honour ordered the 5*l.* to be paid into court, and granted stay of execution as to costs, which were to be on the ordinary scale, pending the possibility of appeal in one or other of the similar cases at Kingston and London.

Poison Licences.

(Poisons and Pharmacy Act, Sec. 2.)

Notices of Application.

KEIGHLEY.—J. R. Thompson, seedsman, Station Bridge.

LIVERPOOL.—Thomas & Co., Ltd., chemical-manure manufacturers, Ceres Works, Neptune Street.

WIGTONSHIRE.—J. A. McMeeking, ironmonger, Whithorn.

WIMBLEDON.—James Nash and Wm. Jas. Nash give notice of intention to apply for a "joint" licence for the premises at 11 High Street. [The second applicant was the defendant in the recent test-case at Kingston County Court.]

Failures.

Re David Watson, Sinclair Drive, Langside, Glasgow, Chemist and Druggist.—By virtue of an order of the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, this debtor intimates that he has presented a petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire to be finally discharged of all debts contracted by him or for which he was liable at the date of the sequestration of his estates.

Re James Findlay, 97 Argyle Street, Dunoon, Chemist and Druggist.—This debtor has granted a trust deed on behalf of his creditors in favour of Messrs. Wilson, Stirling & Co., chartered accountants, 186 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, who intimate that they are now in a position to divide the estate among the creditors.

Private Meeting.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Martin & Palmer, chemists, East Street, Plymouth, and Devonport, was held at the offices of Messrs. Charles Comins & Co., C.A., 50 Cannon Street, E.C., on July 4. Mr. R. K. Harvey, of the British Drug Houses, Ltd., presided. A statement of affairs was presented which showed liabilities 3,344*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, of which 1,602*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* was due to the trade, the balance of 1,742*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* being in respect of cash claims. The assets were estimated to realise 1,844*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, less 183*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* for the claims of preference creditors, leaving net assets of 1,661*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, or a deficiency of 1,682*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The assets were as follows: Cash in hand, 11*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; stock-in-trade at estimated cost, 1,350*l.*, expected to produce 900*l.*; lease, fixtures, and fittings at book value, 1,140*l.*, estimated at 750*l.*; and book debts, 204*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, valued at 183*l.* With regard to the cash claims, it was explained that 964*l.* was due to a Mrs. Collum, this being the balance of a sum of 1,200*l.* advanced some time ago. The bank were creditors for 121*l.*, and were guaranteed to the extent of 100*l.* by Messrs. W. Sutton & Co. The wife of W. M. Martin was a cash creditor for 111*l.*, and six professional moneylenders were scheduled as cash creditors for 545*l.* Mr. Comins stated that the business was commenced at Plymouth by Mr. John Martin, with a capital of 150*l.* Subsequently he was joined in partnership by Mr. Palmer, who brought in 360*l.*, and later 150*l.* For five years Mr. Palmer only drew 170*l.* per annum, and by 1900 his capital in the business had increased to 1,079*l.*, compared with 141*l.* standing to the credit of Mr. Martin in the books. Mr. W. N. Martin joined the firm in 1901, when he brought in 1,000*l.* The business at Devonport was then opened. Mr. John Martin died in 1904. Proper books had been kept, but they had not recently been written up. The balance-sheet prepared at the end of last December showed that the goodwill of the business was valued at 1,000*l.*, while the capital of the partners stood at 800*l.* The turnover of the two businesses had been as follows: 1901, 5,556*l.*; 1902, 5,610*l.*; 1903, 5,664*l.*; 1904, 5,670*l.*; 1905, 5,872*l.*; 1906, 5,703*l.*; 1907, 5,182*l.*; 1908, 4,482*l.*; and 1909, 4,218*l.* A wine and spirit business had been carried on at Devonport, but this was sold in August of last year for 350*l.* Since 1904 the yearly profits had been 619*l.*, 653*l.*, 401*l.*, 625*l.*, 396*l.*, and 434*l.*, while during the same years the total drawings of the two partners had been 680*l.*, 639*l.*, 728*l.*, 580*l.*, 448*l.*, and 486*l.* Particulars having been given in regard to the leases, Mr. Palmer was called into the room and answered questions put to him, after which (no offer being submitted) it was agreed that the matter should be dealt with under a deed of assignment, with Mr. Comins as trustee. Representatives of Messrs. W. Sutton & Co., the British Drug Houses, S. Maw, Son & Sons, Allen & Hanburys, and Mr. P. White (Plymouth) were appointed a committee of inspection. The following are creditors: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (114*l.*); Ashton & Parsons (90*l.*); Bartlett, Hooper & Co. (12*l.*); Brown & McKeechie (18*l.*); British Drug Houses, Ltd. (205*l.*); Burgoyne & Co. (82*l.*); Butler & Crispe (16*l.*); Calvert & Co. (10*l.*); W. H. Chaplin & Co. (55*l.*); Cleaver & Sons (17*l.*); Coates & Co. (17*l.*); Coleman & Co. (16*l.*); Cooper & Nephew (18*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (10*l.*); E. E. Jackson (10*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons (115*l.*); Makenson & Co. (25*l.*); R. J. Reuter (13*l.*); Smart & Co. (41*l.*); Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. (19*l.*); Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (44*l.*); Yardley & Co. (15*l.*).

Deeds of Arrangement.

Brown, Frederick William, trading as Brown's Drug-stores, 72 Bedminster Parade, Bedminster, Bristol, Drug-store Proprietor.—Trustee, A. Collins, 28 Baldwin Street, Bristol, C.A. Dated June 23; filed June 28. Secured creditors, 17*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 115*l.*; estimated net assets, 93*l.* Among the creditors are Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Bristol (26*l.*).

Livesey, Robert Ernest, Brewery Yard, Glover's Court, and 71 Brackenbury Road, Preston, Drysalter.—Trustee, J. H. Ward, 7 Lime Street, Preston, C.A. Dated July 1; filed July 2. Secured creditors, 50*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 463*l.*; estimated net assets, 149*l.* Among the creditors are: Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool (12*l.*); Blyton, Astley & Co., Manchester (10*l.*); Cussons, Sons & Co., Manchester (13*l.*); Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester (27*l.*); Forrest, Livesey & Co., Preston (38*l.*); Walmsley & Son, Preston (10*l.*).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

ANDERSON, J., and HEALEY, J. E., physicians and surgeons, Preston, Lancs., under the style of Anderson & Healey.

BAIRD, W. J., and VINE, A. B., physicians and surgeons, Bury, under the style of Baird & Vine.

NEWTON, D. G., and TOWNSEND, H. M. D., physicians, surgeons, etc., Sheffield, under the style of Newton & Townsend.

VOSPER, P., and DAMIAN, O. J., physicians and surgeons, Regent's Park Road, London, N.W., under the style of Vosper & Damian.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

WIGHTMAN, CHARLES COLLINS CLARKE, Dorset Square, London, N.W., late Fenchurch Avenue, retired merchant, lately carrying on business as a partner in the firm of W. Caudery & Co., merchants, of 1 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C., aforesaid.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

MACDONALD & SONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of makers of artificial teeth, etc. P. Macdonald, Glencoe, Edge Lane, Stretford, Manchester, is the first managing director.

NEROMA SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dentists, opticians, etc., and to adopt an agreement with A. Morin and H. Aldborough. The first directors are Alecia Morin, Augusta E. L. Baber, and Agnes M. Saunders.

ATLAS CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (500 preference). To carry on business in Glasgow as manufacturers of metal and boot polish, etc. The first directors are A. T. Dunlop and A. Sneddon. R.O., 32 St. James Street, Kinning Park, Glasgow.

SALLYCO MINERAL-WATER (1910) CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 17,000*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of mineral-water manufacturers, makers of bottles, syphons, and soda-water machines, etc., and to adopt an agreement with K. J. Dougall, who is manager and one of the first directors, others being G. Bird and R. H. Gillespie. R.O., 108 Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N.W.

ELMERS END DRUG-STORES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business carried on at 103 Elmers End Road, Beckenham, as the Elmers End Drug-stores, and to adopt an agreement with Mrs. A. S. Shearwood. The first directors are Mrs. A. S. Shearwood and Mrs. A. B. Jefferson. R.O., 103 Elmers End Road, Beckenham, Kent.

PHARMACISTS' MUTUAL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business carried on at 37 Grace Street, Leeds, by A. W. Simpson, as a chemists' and druggists' specialist and printer, and the right to manufacture and deal in red poppy corn silk, Dr. Baldwin's Apple Tonic and Corn Flower Corn Cure. The first directors are A. W. Simpson, 5 Hall Road, Rusholme, Manchester, printer to the drug-trade; H. Evans, Leeds; and G. F. Storey, Leeds.

STANDARD TABLET AND PILL CO., LTD.—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 7,667 6 per cent. cumulative preference, 3,833 10 per cent. ordinary, and 3,500 deferred shares, all of 1*l.* each. Objects: To take over the business carried on at Goldstone Chemical Works, on the north side of Hove railway station, by H. W. K. Pears, as the Standard Tablet and Pill Co. The subscribers are: H. W. K. Pears, Hove, chemist; W. H. Gibson, F.C.S., Brighton; A. M. Dady, M.D., Hove; W. R. Read, M.R.C.S., 1 Portland Place, W., dental surgeon; J. Smithson, Hove, chemist; B. C. Greening, Hove, chemist; and J. C. Stead, chemist. The first directors are H. W. K. Pears, W. H.

Gibson, F.C.S., and J. C. Stead. Qualification of first directors, one share; of others, 200/. Remuneration of ordinary directors, 2 guineas each per meeting attended; of H. W. K. Pears (as managing director), 600/. per annum. R.O., Union Bank Chambers, 8 North Street, Brighton.

Company News.

MALVERN MINERAL WATERS CO., LTD.—In liquidation. Claims to be sent to the liquidator, Mr. Edward Amsdon, 13 and 13A Eastcheap, London, E.C., before August 13.

MALTICO FOODS, LTD.—In liquidation. Report of liquidator, Mr. A. C. Roberts, at meeting at 9 and 10 St. Pancras Lane, Queen Street, London, E.C., on August 5 at noon.

STANDARD TABLET AND PILL CO., LTD.—As a sequel to the registration of this company (noted above), the directors are issuing 7,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares and 3,500 10 per cent. ordinary shares, each of 1/. The business of the company was established in 1901 by Mr. H. W. Kilby Pears, Ph.C., at Western Road, Hove, and, owing to its immediate success, larger premises adjoining Hove railway station were taken in the following year. In 1908 the factory was extended, and at the present time the company employs 100 hands and has 4,000 customers throughout the United Kingdom, India, South Africa, Australia, and America. It is further stated in the prospectus that, although the sales and profits in 1909 were 50 per cent. greater than in 1908, the first five months of the present year show an increase over 1909 of nearly 23 per cent. Mr. Edmund C. Baldwin, C.A., Brighton, certifies that the profits in 1908, before making any provision for interest on capital or remuneration to the proprietor for his services, amounted to 2,068/. 17s. 8d., and in 1909 to 3,439/. 15s. 11d. Mr. Pears is now selling the business for 10,000/., payable as to 6,500/. in cash and as to 3,500/. in deferred shares at 1/. each. The net assets of the company are 10,000/., of which 4,600/. is for goodwill. It will be observed that the profits required to pay 6 per cent. on the preference shares and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares should be 770/., or about one-fifth of the profits made in 1909, and the shares allotted to Mr. Pears as part payment will not receive dividend until full dividends have been paid on the other shares. Mr. Pears is to be chairman and managing director of the company, and he is joined in the directorate by Mr. W. H. Gibson, F.C.S. Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Mr. J. C. Stead, F.C.S., Ph.C., of the company's staff. The list of applications will open on Monday, July 11, and will close on Friday, July 15. Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. Oswald O. Dawe, Union Bank Chambers, North Street, Brighton, or direct from the company, Goldstone Chemical-works, Hove, Sussex.

Births.

BROOM.—At 36 Fore Street, Devonport, on June 30, the wife of F. W. Broom, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

HAIR.—At 4 Whitehaugh Terrace, Paisley, on July 1, the wife of George Hair, chemist and druggist, of a son.

NICHOLSON.—At Chertsey, on July 2, the wife of Agnew Nicholson, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriage.

ARNOTT—WATT.—At the Douglas Hotel, Bath Street, Glasgow, on June 30, by the Rev. R. Walker Muir, Dennis-toun, David Arnott, chemist and druggist, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Jas. Watt, contractor, Dumbarton.

Deaths.

BENWELL.—Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., inform us of the death on Monday evening, July 4, of Mr. William Benwell, who entered their service in 1846 and remained with them for sixty-four years. Mr. Benwell was an esteemed servant and was greatly liked by his fellow-workers.

CRESSWELL.—At 17 Riverview Gardens, Castelnaud, Barnes, on June 28, Maud Mary, wife of Mr. Ernest Cresswell (Cresswell Bros. branch of the International Sponge Importers, Ltd.). Mrs. Cresswell's death was due to an attack of neuritis. She was a distinguished educationist, and five years ago was invited by the Education Committee of the London County Council to become the only lady member of the Board of Governors of the

Latymer Foundation, and quite recently was again nominated for another five years in that office. She did excellent work as a Governor, and was especially interested in the welfare of the lads connected with the school. In association with her husband she also took an active interest in the Boy Scouts movement. Mrs. Cresswell was a clever writer, and published several novels, including "The Clutch of Circumstance," "Stella Verschoyle," and "The Sins of the Fathers." The funeral took place at Barnes Cemetery on Thursday, June 30, the cortège being preceded by a troop of Boy Scouts attached to the Latymer Foundation School, and among the mourners (besides her husband and his friends) were representatives of the Foundation and School and of the International Sponge Importers, Ltd., and many to whom Mrs. Cresswell had endeared herself by her sterling qualities of heart and mind.

DOBSON.—At Weston-super-Mare, on June 28, Mr. Geo. Dobson, managing director of the Cardiff Alkali Co., Ltd.

FERGUSON.—At Croydon, on June 29, Mr. Donald William Ferguson, for many years proprietor and editor of the Ceylon "Observer." Mr. Ferguson was greatly interested in cinchona-cultivation in Ceylon in its early days.

GILBERT.—On June 24, Mr. William Gilbert, chemist and druggist, 12 Gladstone Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, aged sixty-four.

GLYN-JONES.—At Wellington, N.Z., on July 4, Mr. George Thomas Glyn-Jones, aged thirty-five. Mr. Glyn-Jones was a brother of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, the well-known English pharmacist and lawyer, and served his apprenticeship in pharmacy with him when he was in business at Poplar. He also was of great assistance to his elder brother in the foundation of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. Ten years ago he went out to Australia as the representative of several manufacturing and wholesale houses connected with the drug trade, and did well for them all. Latterly he resided in New Zealand, as the climate of the Dominion suited better the pulmonary complaint from which he suffered. He was a bright and cheerful man, a hard worker, to whom difficulties were merely a stimulus to greater effort.

REEVE.—At Binnewith House, The Friars, Canterbury, on June 28, Mr. Walter Reeve, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-six. Mr. Reeve was in business for many years in Westgate Within, Canterbury.

ROSCOE.—At Woodcote, West Horsley, on July 5, Lucy, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, aged seventy.

Business Changes.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

BOOTS, LTD., have opened a branch in High Street, Gravesend.

MR. DAVID C. JONES, chemist, has purchased the City Pharmacy, at 21 Aldgate, London, E.

THE TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., have opened a branch in Lynchford Road, Farnborough, Hants.

MR. A. E. FARROW, chemist, 45 High Street, Old Brompton, Kent, is moving to larger premises next door.

MR. R. H. FENN, chemist, has purchased the old-established business of Mr. W. Heale, at 193 Battersea Park Road, London, S.E.

MR. P. W. E. ATKINSON, pharmacist, late manager at Stockton-on-Tees for Taylor's Drug Co., has opened a pharmacy at 5 Golden Lion Bank, Whitby.

MR. A. GOLDTHORPE, pharmacist, 70 Herbert Road, Plumstead, London, S.E., has purchased the business of the late Mr. John Carter, chemist and druggist, 10 Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS of Messrs. Thomas Bros., Bath Road and Montpellier, and of Mr. A. C. Saxby, 397 High Street, Cheltenham, have been amalgamated, and they will be continued under the style of Messrs. Thomas, Saxby & Milne, Ltd.

Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

ON our third visit to the Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush we entered by the Uxbridge Road entrance, and, passing by the pretty scenic displays and the multitude of stereoscopic views in the first six halls, we arrived at the British Science and Education Hall. Several chemical exhibits are to be seen here, some of which are particularly interesting to pharmacists.

THE CHEMICAL SECTION

is housed in the Palace of Natural Resources, the main entrance of which is on the left of the open space just beyond the Court of Honour. Although a vast improvement on last year, this section is not yet nearly representative of the chemical industry, but some of the displays are of high merit. G. Atkinson & Co., Thomas Whiffen, and J. A. Wink & Co. have a combined exhibit of great interest. Strychnine crystals (coloured and uncoloured) and salts bulk largely in huge show-jars, other alkaloids (and their salts) shown being caffeine, quinine, nicotine, and theobromine. Some beautiful crystals of potassium iodide are shown, as also a fine bell of camphor and specimens of cinchona-bark. Essential oils of cloves, camphor, and cubebs are exhibited. Opium alkaloids are shown in a separate case, at the base of which is a huge cake of Turkey opium. Higher up are big blocks of morphine hydrochloride and a bowl of codeine crystals. This exhibit is worthy of a special visit by pharmacists. The Behar Planters' Association, Mozufferpore, show an interesting model of an indigo-plant and also indigo. "Crescent" brand products are shown by Meers. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., bicarbonate of soda, caustic alkali, chloride of lime, ammonium carbonate, and sal ammoniac being the principal chemicals displayed. Special prominence is given to calcium chloride as a dust-layer, and specimens of zinc and cadmium metals impart a brighter appearance to the whole. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have several exhibits in various parts. The main display is included in this section, and comprises a huge glass showcase filled with Wellcome products—tabloids, solids, vaporoles, inhalers, etc. The showcase stands in the middle of a thoroughfare and forms a centre of attraction. A white metal unicorn is conspicuous in the centre of the case, and among the chemical products that caught our eye are manganese dioxide, bismuth nitrate (crystal), and bismuth subgallate. There is also a very fine display of alkaloidal salts. Two bowls of metallic bismuth in iridescent crystals are unlabelled, possibly to excite curiosity. The lower portion of the stand is filled with "tabloid" medicine-cases and outfits. The smallest medicine-chest in the world and the aviator's pocket outfit attract much attention, while "tabloid" pastilles appear appetising. The Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories are also represented near by, a case being filled with cultures of pathogenic, chromogenic, and other organisms—sera, vaccines, and animal glands. The preparation of blood serum is illustrated. Products in an adjoining case illustrate the investigations of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, many of the interesting chemical products obtained during the researches being shown in numerous small show-jars. The Edwards' Harlene Co. utilise their stand to call attention to the advantages of "Harlene Hair Drill," which the two lady attendants are explaining to prospective users. The Galvanit Manufacturing Co. demonstrate the use of "Galvanit" preparations for plating purposes. The Gas Light and Coke Co. display naphthalene, carbolic acid, creosote, benzols, and ammonium carbonate. Cyanogen products—prussian blue, prussiate of potash, and potassium and sodium cyanides—are also well displayed, forming pleasing colour schemes. D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., have a *recherché* display in their white and gold Queen Anne room. The exhibit of soap is limited to three showcases occupying but little of the floor-space. However, the available room is well used. Among the soap displayed we noted the well-known cold-cream soap and shaving soap, bath bowls, eau-de-Cologne soap, and violet-scented oatmeal soap. The West-end series are more expensive lines, and soft soap and glycerin are not excluded from the dainty exhibit. Jeyes' Sanitary

Compounds Co., Ltd., devote their space chiefly to Cyllin and its preparations, an attendant in nurse's uniform dilating upon the advantages of this bactericide. Jeyes' fluid and telephone-caps are other articles prominently displayed. Johnson, Matthey & Co.'s exhibit of rare metals and their salts affords some beautiful colour contrasts. Two bright platinum boilers for distilling sulphuric acid first catch the eye, as also platinum metre standards. Green osmic acid and barium platino-cyanide, yellow gold-sodio-chloride and potassium chloro-platinate tone well with the dark-red crystals of rhodium-sodium-chloride, iridium-sodium-chloride, and large colourless crystals of silver nitrate. Gold, silver, and platinum metals are on show, as also fused silica ware and crucibles of platinum and of iridium. The monetary value of the exhibit must be reckoned in thousands of pounds. Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., exhibit Izal and its preparations. A feature is a collection of Petre dish cultures of disease-germs which are killed by the use of Izal. The results of "before" and "after" treatment of microbes with Izal are shown. The raw materials used in making Izal are also displayed. Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., have a neat display of taka-diatase and adrenalin preparations, both discovered by the Japanese scientist, Dr. Jokichi Takamine. Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., show soap (Regina and buttermilk), perfumes (Ro-ti-sha, etc.), and candles. Hand-painted candles and dazzling white stearin models make the pretty display very conspicuous. Read Hollday & Sons, Ltd., have a brilliant display of dyes and dyed materials. Methyl violet and brilliant green are shown in bulk, and many other dyes in show-jars. Benzene and its products, nitrobenzol, aniline (and its salts) are shown, as also toluol and benzoic acid. F. Schutze & Co. have two showcases backed by a large marble slab. "Hansa Platz" Cologne fills one of them and "Ciola" tooth-powder the other. Both are attractively got up and make a bright display. The Scottish Mineral Oil Association has a comprehensive display of lubricating and burning oils, paraffin, naphthas, and ammonium sulphate. The South Metropolitan Gas Co. reproduce the Matterhorn in effective miniature, using pitch and ammonium sulphate. A. Stadler & Co.'s stand diffuses a refreshing fragrance into the surrounding atmosphere, eau-de-Cologne and its toilet-preparations (dentifrice, hair-balsam, and smelling-salts) being united to make an effective display. The United Alkali Co., Ltd., show some of their chief products in an octagonal stand. Jars containing chloroform, acetic acid, acetone, and Chloros surmount others filled with sulphur (rock and flowers), sal ammoniac, copper sulphate, chloride of lime, Straweonite, arsenic, caustic soda, hypo-sulphite of soda, soda crystals, soda ash, ammonium carbonate, calcium carbonate, and pearl dust.

OTHER SECTIONS.

One of the most attractive of the British exhibits is that of John Gosnell & Co. in the "British Dress" section (Building 14). In their display they have absorbed the Japanese atmosphere very cleverly and effectively, and the world-known "Cherry Blossom" perfume is the theme. The stall is on the model of a Japanese tea-house, with picturesque (scenic) Fuji-Yama and other characteristic Japanese scenery for background. "Cherry Blossom" samples are distributed from under cherry-blossoming and almond-blossoming trees, while wisteria hangs in clusters from the ceiling of the "house." The furniture is Japanese, and the effect has been further heightened by the banners inscribed in Japanese and English giving particulars of "Cherry Blossom." A special series of "Cherry Blossom" perfume has been produced strictly in Japanese style specially for the Exhibition, and "Gosnell's Inauguration Offer" to buyers is kept well in the forefront. Other striking Gosnell specialities displayed are the "Famora" and the Gosnell's "Foot Powder-bath."

A wonderful show of varnish gums is made by Robt. Ingham Clark & Co., Ltd., in the "British Dress" section (Building 14). The commercial value of the selections shown range from 90l. to 300l. per ton. As a pinnacle to a display of finished varnishes, etc., in the centre case there is the "largest existing specimen of Demerara Animi from the extinct locust tree of British Guiana. Probable age 2,000 years."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on July 6. The first business was the co-option of Mr. F. A. Rogers, 327 Oxford Street, W., to the Council in place of the late Mr. Michael Carteighe. The Treasurer mentioned that subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund are coming in very slowly and that the outlook for the September quarter is gloomy. The Committee made casual grants amounting to 64*l.*, and it was reported that one annuitant has died. The members of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee are in future to fill the position of school visitors. Authority was given to have the Examination Hall re-decorated and improved by placing three windows in the north wall. It transpired that it was the late Mr. Carteighe who was to have paid for the reconstruction of the minor laboratories; as Mr. Carteighe, owing to his sudden death, had not made provision for this, the contract has been cancelled. The Education and Examination Committee, of which Mr. Currie is chairman, is arranging a conference of educational representatives regarding the proposed curriculum by-laws. The Local Associations Committee is the new name of the Organisation Committee—the change of name and scope of work are not unanimously approved of. Mr. Glyn-Jones was re-appointed Parliamentary Secretary. Mr. James Small, Brechin, and Mr. Herbert Phillips, Wolverhampton, were appointed Bell Scholars for the ensuing year, and Mr. Harris Levi, Manchester Scholar. The solicitors to the executors of the late Mr. Carteighe have intimated that the Society will receive a legacy of 2,000*l.* for the augmentation of the General Fund. Many letters were received containing expressions of regret at the death of Mr. Carteighe, including one from the Deutsche Apotheker Verein. The Parliamentary Secretary reported that there is every prospect that an amendment granting exemption from jury service to chemists and druggists will be inserted in the Counties Common Juries Bill now before the House of Commons.

THERE were present: The President (Mr. J. F. Harrington), Vice-President (Mr. W. L. Currie), Treasurer (Mr. W. H. Gibson), Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. A. S. Campkin, Mr. W. G. Croes, Mr. J. H. Cuff, Mr. F. J. Gibson, Mr. R. L. Gifford, Mr. D. Gilmour, Mr. A. Hagon, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, Dr. C. Symes, Mr. R. C. Walshaw, Mr. E. White, and Mr. J. R. Young.

CO-OPTION OF A COUNCILLOR.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed,

The PRESIDENT said the first business was to co-opt a gentleman in the place of the late Mr. Michael Carteighe. At the last meeting it was left to him to interview a past-President of the Society (Mr. R. A. Robinson) and see if he could be induced to rejoin the Council. It was felt that it was absolutely necessary to co-opt a London chemist, although the thoughts of the Council naturally turned to the South of England chemist who so nearly secured election in May. Continuing, the President said he had seen Mr. Robinson, but that gentleman stated that he is so much occupied with municipal matters that he cannot find time to rejoin the Council. He (the President) then, after consultation with the Secretary, approached Mr. F. A. Rogers, 327 Oxford Street, a capable chemist and one able to help in the Society's work. Mr. Rogers consented to join the Council, and he (the President) therefore proposed that Mr. Rogers be co-opted a member of the Council according to by-law xiii., c. 2.

Mr. ALLEN, in seconding the proposal, said Mr. Rogers is very well known in London and has done a large amount of quiet work for pharmacy. He is a man of considered opinions and sound judgment. Although a busy practising pharmacist, he has consented to give up part of his time to the Society's work.

Mr. WHITE and Dr. SYMES supported the resolution, and

The PRESIDENT, in putting it to the meeting, said that Mr. Rogers had largely helped the Society's work in the Eastern Counties. He also remarked that there are at present only three London members of Council when there have usually been six or seven.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Fourteen members were elected and twelve student-associates. One hundred and thirty-one members were restored to their former position in the Society, and one name was restored to the register of chemists and druggists.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer, who is also Chairman of the Finance Committee, then presented the report of that Committee. The following is an abstract of the report. The receipts of the General Fund during the month were:—

	£	s.	d.
Penalties and Costs	£113	15	0
Subscriptions	137	0	6
"Journal" and Publications ...	703	8	5
Restoration-fees	8	3	0
Registration-fees	44	2	0
School-fees	2	2	0
Examination-fees	2,165	3	0
	3,173	13	11

With the balance remaining from the previous month the sum of 4,610*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* is in hand. The following amounts were recommended for payment:

	£	s.	d.
"Journal" and Publications ...	743	19	11
Stationery, etc.	26	1	2
Current Expenses	750	0	0
Salaries, etc.	306	1	8
School and Examinations ...	71	13	2
Law Charges	100	12	6
House	45	15	0
Library	1	4	9
	2,045	8	2

The balances on the Benevolent Fund were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Current Account	294	7	2
Donation Account	33	5	1
Orphan Fund	65	19	0

The TREASURER, in moving the adoption of the report, said the Society have more money in hand by 560*l.* than this time last year. The current expenses have been exceedingly large, but this is owing to more money having been sent to the North British Branch. On behalf of the Benevolent Fund only 12*l.* 10*s.* was received during the month, and the balance on the current account is deplorably small considering the money that will have to be paid away in September to the annuitants. It had been hoped to put some fresh annuitants on the Fund, but this will not be possible unless more money is received.

The report was received and adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was considered in Committee, after which

Mr. CAMPKIN (the Chairman) said that 64*l.* had been voted to six applicants, and that one annuitant had died since the last meeting of Council. There are now only twenty-nine annuitants on the Fund. He hoped the Treasurer's remarks on the state of the Fund would incite those who do not at present subscribe to send contributions to the Fund.

Mr. GILMOUR, seconding, mentioned that applicants for assistance often omit to send adequate particulars of their means, which causes delay in dealing with cases. He also remarked on the spasmodic manner in which money came

in to the Fund. It had been stated that members in the North show a tendency to retain their subscriptions till the last moment. This, he thought, did not indicate want of heart, but a certain amount of want of thought. It is better to pay the Benevolent Fund subscription at the same time as the contribution to the Society.

The report was adopted.

L., M., S., AND H. COMMITTEE.

Mr. White, the Chairman of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee, presented the Committee's report. Among the items dealt with was Messrs. Parkinson's account for 137l. 18s., which was approved of and referred to the Finance Committee. It was arranged that in future members of the Committee should meet the Chairman half an hour before the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee for the purpose of accompanying him in the inspection of the different departments. Professor Crossley reported that the late Mr. Carteighe was the anonymous benefactor who had undertaken the proposed alterations in the school, and it was arranged that the Professor should approach the executors with a view to ascertaining whether any provision had been made to meet the cost. The formal opening of the school session is to take place on October 5. Mr. Sydney Smith was appointed a demonstrator in place of Mr. Morrell, who has resigned, and Mr. Ryley Pratt was appointed to the position formerly filled by Mr. Smith. The President directed the Committee's attention to the condition of the Examination Hall, and suggested its re-decoration and the insertion of three windows in the north wall of the room, for which the permission of the freeholder had been obtained. He also suggested that electric lighting be installed. The Committee requested the Surveyor to draw up specifications for the work and obtain estimates for the consideration of the Committee at its next meeting.

Mr. WHITE, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was intended that the Committee should fulfil the functions of the sub-committee of visitors. It had been necessary to reveal the name of the anonymous benefactor of the laboratories, and, in view of the circumstances, to defer the scheme. It is also possible that the report of the Education and Examination Committee will necessitate a reconsideration of the whole scheme in view of alterations that may be suggested in regard to outside teaching facilities.

The PRESIDENT said that members of the Council who are not on this Committee are also invited to visit the school whenever they desire. The school staff desire the Council to have full cognisance of the work that is carried on.

Dr. SYMES said visiting the school would be facilitated if the further door in the Examination Hall were opened.

The PRESIDENT said he would see that the door is left unfastened, but suggested that the best approach is by means of the library staircase.

Mr. GILMOUR referred to Messrs. Parkinson's account, and asked whether the work was done under estimate.

Mr. WHITE said the account includes over 100l. for painting the outside of the premises. The Committee is fully alive to the necessity for controlling expenditure, and, where feasible, always obtains estimates.

The report was adopted.

EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, Chairman of this Committee, reported that procedure was discussed at the last meeting, and it was decided that a copy of the reports received from the Boards of Examiners should be sent to each member of the Committee, together with a request that any observations might be sent to the Secretary for presentation at the next meeting. The Secretary agreed to formulate a list of educational representatives who might be invited to a conference with the Committee, should it be deemed advisable to arrange for such a conference.

The report was received and adopted.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Neathercoat, Chairman of the Committee, presented the report. From this it appears that no definite decision on procedure has been arrived at, but that mean-

while information is being collected regarding local associations. The views of provincial pharmacists attending the British Pharmaceutical Conference are to be ascertained on the possibility and practicability of federating local pharmaceutical associations to the Society.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT moved the adoption of the report, and

Mr. HAGON seconded.

Mr. GILMOUR asked a question regarding the scope of the Committee: it seems to deal only with England and Wales. Is Scotland a negligible quantity, or is the organisation there so perfect that the Committee do not see any way of improving it?

The PRESIDENT said the Committee did not wish to interfere with the work of the North British Executive.

Mr. GILMOUR replied that he was glad to find that the North British Executive had received so much latitude, but, he added, there are not yet two societies.

Mr. CROSS: I certainly understood that Mr. Gilmour did not wish us to interfere with Scottish affairs.

Mr. GILMOUR: What I asked was, is the Society's organisation in Scotland so perfect that the Committee do not wish to concern itself with that part of the Kingdom?

Mr. GIFFORD took exception to the new title of the Committee, it was but continuing the work of the old Organisation Committee.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT, rising on a point of order, said this had already been discussed by the Committee.

The PRESIDENT: Will you be as brief as possible, Mr. Gifford.

Mr. GIFFORD then explained that the title adopted is inadequate and a misnomer. Organisation is easy work; all that is wanted is the will and spirit behind it to help the members throughout the country whose interests have been neglected in the past.

Mr. CROSS hoped the Committee would not lose time in going to the British Pharmaceutical Conference to pick up the opinions of local pharmacists; it would be better to go to the local associations throughout the country. The Federation of Local Associations failed to do that, and was not a success.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT, in reply, said the Conference visit was only one of the means to be taken to obtain information. The new name of the Committee does not imply that there will be a revolution in the Committee's affairs. He also asked whether Mr. Gifford's object is to help or obstruct the work of the Committee; up to now it has seemed as though it was for the latter object.

Mr. GIFFORD said his point was that no further machinery is needed. There was no difficulty in 1908 in obtaining the opinions of the country when it was desired to support the Pharmacy Bill. He was prepared to give his best support to all useful work which the Committee undertakes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT suggested that the Assistant-Secretary in Scotland might be instructed to obtain the same details in respect to local associations that the Committee are collecting in England and Wales.

Mr. HAGON was under the impression that a similar committee at present exists in Scotland.

Mr. CURRIE: No; the Executive acts in these cases.

The PRESIDENT promised to bring the matter forward at a departmental conference which is being held shortly. He thought the Committee will work together better after a while.

The report was received and adopted.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

The REGISTRAR reported that during the month he had registered sixteen persons as apprentices or students.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY.

Mr. CUFF moved the re-appointment of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones as Parliamentary Secretary. Mr. Glyn-Jones had filled the position for two years, and the members must be fully satisfied with the amount of work he has been able to accomplish.

Mr. WALSHAW seconded the resolution, and on being put it was carried with one dissentient (Mr. Gifford).

The School Staff was re-appointed.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS.

The SECRETARY then read the report of the examiner (Mr. Peck) on the Jacob Bell and Manchester Scholarships. The Jacob Bell Scholarship examination was held on June 21; there were 15 candidates, 10 in London, 4 in Manchester, and 1 in Edinburgh. The minimum proportion of marks is 400, and four candidates obtained over this number. The scholarships were recommended to be awarded to James Small (Brechtin) and Herbert Phillips (Wolverhampton), who obtained 498 and 466 marks respectively. There were three candidates for the Manchester Scholarship, but only one obtained the qualifying number of marks—Harris Levi (Manchester)—to whom it was recommended that the scholarship be awarded. Mr. Levi is the brother of the holder of the scholarship in 1904.

Mr. CURRIE, amidst laughter, corrected the Secretary's pronunciation of the word "Brechtin" (the "e" is long).

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said that this year there was an exceptionally good lot of candidates.

Mr. ALLEN said he was Superintendent of the examination in London and was much impressed with the character of the candidates.

The report was adopted and Mr. Peck was thanked for his services as examiner.

Some further discussion on the examination then took place, and

Mr. HAGON asked why it is that such an inadequate number of candidates enter for the examinations. It is so different with the Fairchild Scholarship examinations. He thought the requirements for the Bell and Manchester Scholarships are not suitable for candidates at that stage of their career.

Mr. WHITE said he would like to receive any suggestions in regard to the scope of the examinations.

The PRESIDENT, in reply to Mr. Gifford, said he did not consider it desirable to publish the whole of the report of the Parliamentary Secretary.

Mr. W. H. Jeffery was appointed to examine and report on the herbaria sent in for the herbarium competition.

JURY-SERVICE.

The Parliamentary Secretary sent a report regarding the County Common Juries Bill, which was before a Committee of the House of Commons on July 5. An amendment by Mr. Winfrey was moved by Mr. Percy Alden to exempt chemists and druggists from jury-service, and, reported the Parliamentary Secretary, there is every prospect of the amendment being inserted in the Bill if there is no administrative or other difficulty in exempting such a large body of men from public service. This was part of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee's report, another item of which was a request from the President that, in view of the acceptance of the scheme for re-decorating and improving the examination-hall, it be put in hand at once instead of waiting for confirmation at the August Council-meeting.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of this part of the General Purposes report, explained that estimates for the work to be done in the examination-hall would be considered next Wednesday, and the work could be finished before the October examinations if the Council granted permission.

The report was adopted.

THE SPIRIT DUTY.

Dr. SYMES, after expressing the opinion that the report of the Parliamentary Secretary should have been made public, reverted to the question of the increase in the spirit-duty. The new Budget has revealed the fact that the increase in the spirit-duty is to be permanent. This has given a more serious turn to events, and he thought some action should be taken in the matter. He could not understand the lethargy that exists among chemists throughout the country. The loss sustained is more than would be involved if chemists had to pay double the income-tax imposed on other people. If it had been suggested that chemists should pay double income-tax the proposition would have been scouted as absurd. The Excise difficulties have been overcome in the Transvaal,

and surely, with the more perfect organisation of the Excise department in this country, there should be no difficulty if the Government were in earnest. Those chemists who buy their galenicals ready-made do not notice the extra charge unless they add up the amount for a year, but those who purchase a large amount of spirit can see the increase in price more readily. The bulk of the increase in price is loss. ("No, no.") Those chemists who have a dispensing-business cannot recover the extra charge from the public. The Finance Act does not affect wholesalers—except in increasing the value of their stocks—because they can recoup themselves directly from the retailers. The matter of licences for the sale of spirit has, however, made the wholesale houses anxious for the differentiation between potable spirits and spirit used in medicines. If, as a result of the Chamber of Commerce meeting, there should be a chance of obtaining some differentiation, it would be an opportunity to press home to the Government the unfair way in which the increased taxation affects chemists in common with hospitals and medical charities. The wine-licences were modified as a result of representations made to the Government, which shows that the Government is amenable to reason. He thought the time has arrived for the Society to take action with a view to obtaining a rebate off the spirit-duty or a differentiation in favour of medicinal spirit.

Mr. GIFFORD said that if Dr. Symes would alter the application of his agitation to the question of obtaining relief from duty of spirit used medicinally he would do a much more useful work than asking for an alteration which would much complicate the duties. If Dr. Symes pays more for his spirit he should get more for it when he sells it again.

Mr. WHITE said the question had been dealt with by the Council, but with negative results.

Mr. ALLEN said the Chancellor of the Exchequer is aware of the claims of chemists, but finds that it is impossible to make the rebate.

Mr. CAMPKIN said when the matter came to be looked into it was found that there were great difficulties in the way of differentiation. It meant the setting up of a new department.

The PRESIDENT said the report of the Parliamentary Secretary would not be published, because it contained private matter, but he read that portion in which Mr. Glyn-Jones referred to his work in endeavouring to obtain a rebate for medicinal spirit. He would, however, see if the Parliamentary Secretary had any fresh suggestions to make on the subject.

Dr. SYMES said he did not think there had been any definite answer from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The matter is not so complicated as it appears at first sight. The method adopted in the case of industrial spirit could be extended to medicinal spirit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Privy Council wrote in regard to the reply of the Council as to the sale of poisons to young persons. The Council were thanked for the offer to assist in framing regulations for this purpose, but the Privy Council is of opinion that it has not the power to make such regulations. It would need fresh legislation.

The Privy Council also wrote asking for suggestions respecting the sale of hydrochloric acid in special bottles.

The Law Committee are to consider the question.

The result of the election of the Executive of the North British Branch was communicated by the Assistant-Secretary in Scotland.

The Committee of Management of the Chelsea Physic Garden wrote asking the Council to appoint a representative of the Society on the Committee in place of the late Mr. Carteighe. The appointment would be for four years.

The PRESIDENT proposed that Mr. C. B. Allen be appointed, and this was unanimously agreed to.

Many letters were received from members of the Society and friends of the late Mr. Carteighe expressing regret at his death. These included the Deutsche Apotheker Verein.

The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge all communications.

The solicitors to the executors of Mr. Carteighe's estate intimated that a legacy of 2,000*l.* had been left to the Society for the augmentation of the General Fund. The money would not be paid over for perhaps a year.

The Town Clerk of Glasgow wrote respecting the Royal Institute of Public Health and the Royal Sanitary Institute. He stated that the Glasgow Corporation had resolved not to countenance these societies until they join forces, and suggested that other public bodies should take the same view.

The Council agreed with the Town Clerk's suggestion.

The inventor of a poison-bottle forwarded correspondence he had had with the Local Government Board and the Privy Council regarding his invention. He sent also drawings of the proposed bottle.

The Council decided that the matter was outside their province.

The London Chemists' Association thanked the Council for permission to meet in the Society's house.

The PRESIDENT explained that he gave permission, and hoped the Council would approve of his action.

The Exhibitions Department of the Board of Trade wrote asking if the Society desired space allotting or wished to send delegates to the Turin Exhibition.

The reply is to be in the negative.

This ended the public business.

Major Examination.

We have received from the Registrar of the Society the following list of persons who were granted certificates as pharmaceutical chemists at this month's examination in London:—

Atkins, Ernest A., Eastney.
Duggleby, Robert, Beverley.
Evans, Hazel A., Guildford.
Faull, William C., Clapham.
Hall, Arthur B., East Finchley.
Johnson, Harry, Tottenham.
Massey, Reginald E., Torquay.

Payne, George H. S., Clapham.
Rutter, Clement T., Hanwell.
Stones, Minnie M. C., Smethwick.
White, John S., Clapham.
Williamson, Charles H., East Finchley.

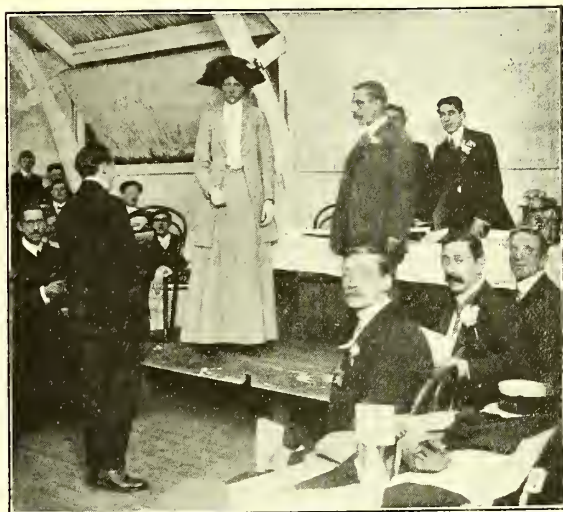
Portrait of Mr. Walter Hills.

ON Wednesday afternoon a meeting convened by Mr. Harrington, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, was held in the Council Chamber, 66 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for the painting of a presentation portrait of Mr. Walter Hills, on the occasion of his retirement from the Pharmaceutical Council. There were present: Messrs. C. B. Allen, H. R. Arnold, Richard Bremridge, R. Feaver Clarke, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, W. L. Currie, F. J. Gibson, D. Gilmour, W. S. Glyn-Jones, J. A. Jennings, H. J. Kluge, P. MacEwan, W. A. H. Naylor, E. T. Neathercoat, F. A. Rogers, C. Symes, T. Tickle, E. White, W. J. U. Woolcock, R. Wright, and J. Rymer Young. Mr. Harrington presided, and, in moving that a portrait of Mr. Hills be painted for the Council Chamber, mentioned Mr. Hills' great services to the Society. Mr. Allen seconded the motion, also speaking in high praise of Mr. Hills, especially of his services to chemists as a body on the Departmental Committee on Poisons. The motion was agreed to unanimously, and Mr. Harrington mentioned that all the members of the Council, of the Boards of Examiners, of the School Staff, and the Auditors had unanimously intimated their intention to subscribe. He moved that the maximum amount of subscriptions should be fixed at a guinea. Mr. Young seconded, and some discussion followed (Messrs. Currie, Feaver Clarke, and Glyn-Jones participating). The purport of the discussion was that it is desired that the testimonial should be numerically as largely representative as possible, therefore, it should be clearly understood that fixing the maximum at a guinea means that smaller sums, such as half-a-crown, are specially welcomed. It was hoped that the whole of the retail chemists of Great Britain would be fairly represented on the testimonial list, and it was intimated that the sums contributed would not be made public. The motion was agreed to. Then Mr. Harrington moved and Mr. Arnold seconded the appointment of the following committee to carry out the resolutions:—Messrs. Harrington, Currie, Allen, Gulliver, Bourdas, Crossley, J. C. Umney, and Wretts. Mr. Bremridge agreed to act as secretary and treasurer.

Sports.

Allenburys' Annual.

The secluded athletic ground at High Beech was again the *venue* for the employés of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., for their second annual athletic meeting on July 2. Despite the showery weather, almost all the events were run off without being interfered with by rain, and the handicapping of Messrs. A. Byron and J. A. Wells resulted in some strenuous races. Mr. Reginald J. Hanbury, M.R.C.S., officiated as referee, and the judges were Messrs. F. Capel Hanbury, E. Wessendorf, G. Bulley, J. Young, T. G. Rayner, E. Goodson, H. Lewis, W. Milton, and W. Marshall. Mr. A. Byron acted as starter, and Messrs. F. Lucioni and A. V. Crossman were efficient M.C.s. A small army of marksmen, clerks of the course, and dressing-room stewards contributed to the smooth progression of events, which began at noon.



THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The friendly rivalry between the London and Ware contingents resulted in the former section reversing their defeat of last year. The Londoners obtained ten firsts, seven seconds, and nine thirds, against Ware's five firsts, five seconds, and three thirds. The Ware section began well, securing the first four events, but fell off considerably afterwards. The prize-winners were as follows:

100 Yards Handicap.—J. A. Wells (scratch), (1); H. Winter, 4½ yards (2); A. Duffield, 4 yards (3). Won by 2 yards. The first prize (a marble clock) was presented by Mr. F. J. Hanbury.

100 Yards Egg-and-Spoon Race (Ladies).—M. Bradford (1), A. Rice (2), E. Murphy (3). Mrs. F. J. Hanbury was the donor of the first prize, a writing-case.

1 Lap Walking Race (Ladies).—M. Bradford (1), A. Rice (2), L. Brown (3).

880 Yards Handicap.—H. Winter, 20 yards (1); T. Humphrey, 65 yards (2); G. Hill, 60 yards (3). Mr. R. J. Hanbury gave the first prize (marble clock).

2½0 Yards Three-legged Race.—H. Burling and E. T. McCarthy (1), F. R. Flook and S. G. Beckley (2), G. Hill and F. Goggia (3).

Six-a-Side Football Competition.—Bethnal Green beat Wigmore Street, 5 goals to *nil*. Ware (bye) were also beaten by Bethnal Green by 6 goals to *nil*. Six gold medals were awarded.

80 Yards Scratch Race (Ladies).—V. Stubbs (1), B. Hawkins (2), E. Murphy (3). The staff of Allen & Hanburys (Africa), Ltd., per Mr. T. W. Tullett, presented the first prize, a work-basket.

1 Mile Relay Race.—The Bethnal Green team (Messrs. S. Hibbert, W. J. Stokes, A. Duffield, and E. T. McCarthy) won easily. Four gold medals were awarded.

100 Yards Skipping-rope Race (Ladies).—B. Hawkins (1), V. Stubbs (2), M. Bradford (3). The first prize (a pair of vases) was given by Mr. J. Gumprecht.

1 Mile Championship Race.—S. Hibbert (1), H. Winter (2), W. J. B. Dell (3). Mr. W. R. Dodd was the donor of the first prize (marble clock).

1 Mile Cycle Handicap.—B. Walters (scratch) (1), W. Barnard, 30 yards (2), E. J. Barnyard, 100 yards (3). Mr. H. Lewis gave the first prize (dressing-case).

100 Yards Sack Race.—F. Hoad (1), W. J. Adams (2), S. Skipp (3). Mr. F. Capel Hanbury presented the first prize (combined clock and thermometer).

1 Lap Comic-dress Race.—W. J. Adams (1), H. Winter (2), T. Humphrey (3).

Obstacle Race.—B. Walters (1), T. Humphrey (2), W. Baker (3). The Printing Department gave the first prize (marble clock and bronze figures).

Tug-of-War.—The teams were well matched, but the Ware section beat the Bethnal Green contingent by two straight pulls to none.

The medals presented to the cross-country and swimming sections were also awarded. Messrs. Hibbert, Hill, Jackson, and Steel secured the awards given for representing "Allensburys" in the London Business-houses Cross-country Amateur Championship, the Athletic Club having been revived by Mr. Lucioni (one of the original members) after a lapse of sixteen years. In the swimming section the men's captaincy prize went to Mr. J. Oliver, and the ladies' captaincy medal to Miss A. Wessendorf, Miss M. Smith taking the vice-captaincy award. Tea was served in the large hall adjoining the grounds shortly after 6 P.M., when the company of over 500 sat down. The prizes were presented by Mrs. F. Capel Hanbury, whose husband, in a short and happy speech, referred to the enjoyable day that had been spent, in spite of the bad weather, which, he said, was like the curate's egg—good in parts. He regretted the unavoidable absence of Mr. W. R. Dodd, who was to have presided at tea. Mr. Hanbury also referred to the presence of Mr. T. W. Tullett, who was their pioneer in South Africa, and who is to again play that part for them shortly in another quarter of the world. Tribute was next paid to the splendid work that Messrs. Lucioni, Crossman, Rayner, and the committee had done in making the day enjoyable to all present. Mr. F. Lucioni moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Capel Hanbury, which was carried amid cheers. Mr. Capel Hanbury also received a round of cheering; and a vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Crossman, to the committees at Bethnal Green and Ware, terminated the indoor meeting, many of the company staying for outdoor dancing.

Bowling Match.

GLASGOW v. EDINBURGH PHARMACISTS.

This inter-city match, which is now an annual event, was played off on one of the greens of the Queen's Park Bowling Club, Glasgow, on Tuesday afternoon, June 28. The match was witnessed by a number of representative pharmacists and graced with the presence of several ladies. The rinks and score of the twenty-one end games were as follows:

EDINBURGH	Shots	GLASGOW	Shots
J. P. Gibb	18	J. B. McVitie	31
Dr. G. Coull		J. Fyfe	
J. Greig		W. Ross	
J. Cochrane (Skip)		G. Shiach Kitchin (Skip)	
G. Hadden	20	J. Hislop	25
W. H. Chambers		A. McMillan	
J. S. B. Heddle		D. Moir	
R. Marshall (Skip)		J. Moir (Skip)	
S. Robinson	16	H. P. Arthur	11
J. McCairn		J. Lennox	
J. Ritchie		A. McKellar	
J. Taylor (Skip)		T. Adam (Skip)	
Total ...	54	Total ...	67

Majority, Glasgow 13.

Although defeated the Edinburgh team played with great spirit and "science," and the Glasgow skips had some anxious moments, so that even Mr. J. Moir, that conqueror on many fields, had more than once to rally his forces and put in strokes of his fine work to save the situation. At the close of the match the players, with a few invited guests, repaired to the Royal Restaurant, West Nile Street, where under the genial presidency of Mr. W. L. Currie they sat down to "high" tea. After tea, the Chairman having officially announced the score of the match, congratulated both sides on the enthusiasm and skill with which it had been played, and complimented the Edinburgh team on the gallant effort that they had made to win. Although not commanding they had certainly deserved success. In responding Mr. J. Taylor expressed admiration of the chivalrous and hospitable manner in which their Glasgow brethren had received them, and said that while the Edinburgh team had been beaten they were going home fully resolved to have their revenge next year. Dr. Coull in an idiosyncratic speech, which set the table in a roar, proposed the toast of the Glasgow team, to which Mr. J. Lennox replied. The Chairman then called upon Mr. J. P. Gilmour, who said that he found himself cast for an unexpected but very congenial part. Through the generosity of

Mr. J. L. Hatrick, of W. & R. Hatrick & Co., a prize had been provided for presentation to the highest up rink. This was a peculiarly happy thought, which he hoped would serve as a precedent for the future. He then called forward in succession Messrs. G. S. Kitchin (Skip), W. Ross, J. Fyfe, and J. B. McVitie, the members of the successful rink, to each of whom he handed a handsome silk umbrella. Votes of thanks were afterwards passed to the directors of the Queen's Park Bowling Club for the use of the green; to Mr. G. S. Kitchin for his services in organising the match, and to Mr. W. L. Currie for his conduct in the chair. During the evening an excellent entertainment of songs and readings was provided by Messrs. Currie, Gilmour, McChlery, McCairn, and McLellan, Mr. McMurtrie acting most acceptably as accompanist.



Postal Address:

C & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT. 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

The object of this Department is to supply names and addresses of Manufacturers of, or Agents for, goods pertaining to the Chemical, Drug and Allied Trades. The "Buyers' Guide" in each issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" affords much information, but inquiries for anything not referred to therein may be addressed to this Department. Replies will be furnished immediately, or inserted in this section free of charge.

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would reply by postcard or telephone to one or other of the subjoined inquiries.

- 216/60. Address of "People's Popular Remedy Co."
- 217/69. Actual makers of safety-valve jars (patent No. 10045, 1895).
- 221/5. Manufacturers of machinery for pleating cotton-wool, lint, etc.
- 219/57. Who are the manufacturers of "Queen" brand sulphuric acid?
- 217/56. Where can blades for Cutler's safety razor (American) be obtained?
- 170/22. Makers of sodium sesquicarbonate (silky crystals), ready tinted for bath-salts.
- 215/16. "Winfield's Epsom Embrocation": who are the proprietors or where obtainable?
- 219/73. Where can supplies of the "Omega" Fountain Syringe and the "Woodland" Fountain Syringe be obtained?
- 220/63. Makers of feeding-bottles for infants of different ages, made in different sizes to ensure the correct amount of food being given at each meal.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries regarding the following articles. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to the Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- "Albion" milk and sulphur soap, makers (220/22).
- Antiformin, wholesale suppliers (215/40).
- Benzole rect., actual manufacturers (213/71).
- Chantemesse's anti - typhoid serum, supply (219/20).
- Collapsible tubes for artists' colours, etc. (219/67).
- Cremo Derma ointment and soap, makers (213/64).
- Edgar's croup lotion, makers (213/21).
- "Elsa Fluid" for rheumatism, proprietors (219/50).
- "Featheredge" rubber sponges, supply (216/2).
- Hess's toilet-powders, makers, (213/6).
- Hunt's bottle-caps, makers (218/27).
- "Ialine" disinfectants, makers (214/40).
- "Ideal" hair-brushes, wholesale supply (214/39).
- Juca, particulars and supply (216/4).
- Kephaldol - tablets, London supply (213/34).
- "Kolyos" dental - cream, makers (216/73).
- Medicine - chests (wooden, leather, japanned), makers (218/30).
- Mutton-bird oil, supplies (215/53).
- Nesfield water - sterilising tablets, makers (220/30).
- Non-poisonous sheep-dips and weed-killers, makers (218/71).
- "Oleanodyne," makers (218/10).
- Onc-Solution Hair-dyes, makers (217/37).
- Potassium cyanide, makers (217/74).
- "Primas" flasks, makers (214/42).
- "Quillaia" cleaner, proprietor (220/30).
- Safety-valve jars, patentee (217/69).
- "Salufer" cubes, supply (220/21).
- "Sirop Rami," proprietor and agents (219/73).
- Sodium bichromate, makers (215/70).
- "Solignum," makers (218/2).
- Sulphur candles, makers (215/59).
- "Terrol," supply (219/73).
- Tropone, makers (219/43).
- Ursell's skin-soap, supply (217/16).
- Vibrator and electric massage machines, makers and suppliers (217/71).
- "Walker - Gordon" feeders, supply (218/1).

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

The Hobbies Decision

opens up an interesting position for the agri-horticulturists. I agree with you in thinking that the High Court will confirm the decisions given, and if that turns out to be so, it will be up to the licensed unqualified dealers to take the next step. Will that consist in a demand that Parliament should forthwith put through an amending Act so as to free all these licensees from personal responsibility? There is no limit to the credulity of some people, and it is possible that the men who are interested in keeping the agitation alive may advise some such forlorn hope. But I shall be surprised if they have not had enough already, and I fully expect three-fourths of the licensees to drop the whole poisons business like a hot brick. And as to Parliament being persuaded to touch this question again for the next twenty years, is it at all probable?

The Diversity of Opinion

as to whether "pulv. papaver somniferum" is a suitable synonym for opium is somewhat surprising. I would have expected a quite unanimous vote against not only Dr. Jones's contention but in condemnation of the very superior tone he adopts when referring to the dispensers who failed to perceive his meaning. One might have expected, in face of such a majority as six to one, that he might have taken Cromwell's historic advice and consider whether he might not himself have been mistaken. Apart from the inelegance of the prescription and the inaccuracy of its Latin, which really merits the description "dog-Latin," it is absurd, as many of your correspondents point out, to expect chemists to recognise the product of a plant in the botanical name of the plant itself. If this sort of prescribing spreads you will require to initiate another prescription competition in which telepathy, and not skill in deciphering caligraphy, will be the winning horse!

"Indecent Advertisement"

is a delicate as well as a difficult subject, and I have no desire to dwell upon it. But the definition given of it in Lord Braye's Bill cannot be allowed to pass without criticism. It is much too general in its terms, and goes much too far. Nobody will accuse a writer in these columns of over-tenderness towards the class of traders aimed at in Lord Braye's Bill, and it may be that only general terms can cover all the possible offences against public morality of which such traders are capable; but terms too general are not only as ineffective as particular ones, or more so, but are more likely to be unjustly construed. Lord Braye's definition is open to both of these objections. The "generative organs," like our other organs, may be affected by diseases which do not originate in them and are in no sense due to sexual excesses; there are "complaints and conditions peculiar to females" which may be publicly referred to without offence to any but those morbidly sensitive persons who, like Mrs. Hominy, blush at the mention of the "naked eye"; and it is possible to prescribe even for those "irregularities," the mention of which appears to be particularly shocking to Lord Braye, without any evil suggestion. Such terms as these defeat their own object, for they forbid what cannot be forbidden without such liability to injustice as offends the public conscience and brings the law into odium.

Early Closing in Paris

will come none too soon if it be true, as alleged, that pharmacists' assistants commence work in that city at 7 or 7.30 A.M. and finish at any time from 9 to 11 P.M., with usually only one hour's interval during the day. The conditions in some shops in this country are bad enough, but I have never heard of any that were quite so bad as those just quoted. I would fain believe that the hours mentioned were exceptional, and that the life of the ordinary pharmacist's assistant in Paris is not the slavery it is said to be. There is a great deal to be said on behalf of the employer who is compelled, by the contiguity of the day-and-night pharmacy for instance, to keep open his shop till a very late hour, but in all such cases arrangements ought to be possible under which the assistants receive a certain amount of leisure; and if the actual number of working hours were limited to what is regarded as a fair day's work the assistants would no doubt be reasonable. In the meantime the British Parliament is to be invited to legislate about the hours of shop-assistants in this country, and I suppose that a fixed day will by-and-by become universal in shops as well as in factories. As, according to a late distinguished Conservative leader, "we are all Socialists now," this prospect does not produce the alarm and consternation that it would once have done. Perhaps, however, most of us think that as yet there is nothing to get excited about.

The Hospital Practice

of to-day, as Mr. Squire's "Pharmacopœias of Thirty of the London Hospitals" shows, keeps well abreast of the best practice of the time, and we are justly proud of it; but it is doubtful whether, as regards the extent of our provision for the sick poor, we compare favourably with our forefathers of mediæval times. Miss Clay, in her "Mediæval Hospitals of England" (Methuen & Co., 1909), estimates that for a great part of the period her book covers there were between 750 and 800 hospitals of various kinds in England. These were ecclesiastical institutions, for care rather than cure, and for the refreshment of the soul as much as for the relief of the body, but they do not include such infirmaries as were integral parts of religious houses. Some of them were rather hostels than hospitals, being intended for the entertainment of pilgrims, but the greater part were hospitals in the full sense, either for disease in general or for special diseases. The earliest authentic fact relating to these charitable houses concerns the Saxon hospital at York, which was founded about 937. The period with which Miss Clay deals closes in 1547 or thereabouts with the dissolution of the monasteries, when, generally speaking, the endowments upon which mediæval hospitals depended were either seized by the Crown or devoted to other purposes. From this time begins the modern form of hospital, depending upon purely voluntary contributions. Some of our existing institutions are, however, survivals or refoundations of mediæval ones, as, for instance, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and St. Mary's of Bethlehem, which were refounded under Henry VIII. and Edward VI. Many mediæval hospitals were very small, providing for about a dozen inmates only, but others were on a much larger scale. The most startling fact with regard to them is that not fewer than 200 of them were lazaret-houses, devoted to the treatment of leprosy, or what passed as leprosy, and authorities are agreed that, although other varieties of skin disease were included under this term, most of the cases so classed were true *elephantiasis græcorum*. The Masters or Wardens of these hospitals were usually priests, sometimes laymen, but rarely physicians, and there seems to have been as a rule no resident medical man. The staff consisted largely of voluntary and unpaid Brothers and Sisters, but physicians from outside were, if possible, procured when necessary, and the clergy themselves had usually some training in the treatment of disease. The only reference to medicine as such in Miss Clay's book is a passing allusion to the "Breviarium Bartholomei" of John Mirfield, a compilation which probably contains most of the medical science of the day, so far as this branch is concerned.

"SANITAS POWDER" v. SLUGS.

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Editorial Articles.

Chemists and Jury-service.

WHEN Lord Alverstone's Bill to amend the Juries Act in certain particulars was introduced into the House of Lords it appeared to us that it presented an opportunity for having the exemption of pharmaceutical chemists from jury service extended to chemists and druggists. We accordingly communicated with Mr. Winfrey, and he consented (*C. & D.*, April 30, p. 669) to move an appropriate amendment when the Bill reached the House of Commons. The amendment which he put down on the papers was, we understand, drafted in association with the Parliamentary Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. It will be seen from the report of the Committee on the Bill, which met on Tuesday (see p. 39), that Mr. Alden, acting on behalf of Mr. Winfrey, moved the amendment in a pertinent speech, but as the Solicitor-General had not had the opportunity of acquainting himself with the subject, the amendment was withdrawn under the Solicitor-General's promise to re-introduce the matter on the report stage. This appears to us to be the most favourable opportunity of clinching this matter, which has presented itself for nearly half a century. The principle of the exemption was recognised in 1862, when pharmaceutical chemists were exempted. At that time there was no register of chemists and druggists, and this was the chief objection to their exemption then. The objection no longer exists, and the support to Mr. Winfrey's amendment in Committee was sufficient to encourage all chemists and druggists to take immediate action in the matter, by writing or telegraphing to their members of Parliament to press the Solicitor-General in support of Mr. Winfrey's amendment. The Bill now under consideration applies only to England and Wales. There is a desire that chemists and druggists in Ireland and Scotland should also enjoy the exemption if it can be obtained through this Bill, but we fear that all that can be done now is to air the grievance. That, indeed, also applies to England and Wales, but the iron is hot, and now is the time to strike.

The Budget and Spirits.

It is within the memory of most middle-aged people that in the later years of Mr. Gladstone's Exchequer Chancellorship he on one occasion warned parliamentarians of the possibility of our national expenditure amounting to a hundred millions a year. Mr. Gladstone viewed that possibility with alarm. It is not so many years since the hundred

millions was passed, and last week a new record was set up by the present Chancellor submitting an estimate for 1910-11 expenditure which comes within sight of two hundred million pounds. If the "Grand Old Man" were with us still we question if he could have checked this tremendous growth of national expenditure, for in some directions it is for new and beneficent objects, and in others for the security of an Empire which we discovered to be far from secure ten years ago when the Boer War broke out. The estimates submitted by Mr. George last week work out into the following account :

Estimates for 1910-11.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£	£	£
Tax Revenue—		Consolidated	
Customs ...	32,095,000	Fund Ser-	
Excise ...	34,270,000	vices ...	36,945,000
Death Duties	25,650,000	Supply Ser-	
Stamps ...	9,600,000	vices ...	134,912,000
Land Tax		Arrears of	
and House		1909-10 ...	825,000
Duty ...	2,690,000	Total Expenditure	172,682,000
Property and		Realised Deficit of	
Income Tax	37,550,000	1909-10 ...	26,248,000
Land Value			
Duties ...	600,000		
	142,455,000		
Non-Tax Revenue—			
Postal, Tele-			
graph, and			
Telephone			
Services ...	23,800,000		
Crown Lands	480,000		
Suez Canal			
Shares and			
Sundry			
Loans	1,662,000		
Miscellaneous	1,850,000		
	27,290,000		
Arrears from 1909-10 ...	20,046,000		
Total Revenue ..	£199,791,000	Total ...	198,930,000
		Estimated Surplus	£861,000

No changes in taxation are proposed, and the increased duty of 3s. 9d. per proof gallon on spirits is to be continued, making the total duty 14s. 9d. per proof gallon. Broadly the Chancellor's reason for this is that the enhanced price of whisky and other potable spirits has so diminished consumption of intoxicants, and the number of convictions for drunkenness, that it would be criminal to go back to the old figure. The consumption has diminished by 10,000,000 gals. Mr. George's words in respect to the matter are worth quoting. He said :

"Diminished drunkenness is bound to react on other branches of revenue. You are increasing the consuming and the purchasing power of the people. Ten million gallons of highly alcoholised liquor withdrawn from consumption! It is difficult to measure the benefits in improved health, in increased efficiency, in the comfort and happiness of the homes of the people which have been effected by it. Honestly I say that if any Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the face of these facts, in response to any appeal from any interest, were to alter a tax which had had such beneficial results, he would be guilty of a crime against society. Therefore we must adhere to this whisky duty, which, financially and from the highest point of view, I consider to have been an unqualified success."

Except for the whisky interests there is general agreement with this declaration; indeed, in that branch of business which THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST represents there is satisfaction that no change is being made, since it would have disturbed the conditions so recently established, which are working smoothly. It is a matter of satisfaction also that the Chancellor has recognised in his Budget that technical education should no longer be dependent upon the yield of the whisky-duty. The extraordinary advances in technical education in this country during the past twenty years are an example of the haphazard manner in which we Britishers sometimes manage to do things. Mr. Goschen put 6d. a gal. on the whisky-duty (and an equivalent on beer) to compensate publicans; the House accepted the sixpence but not the compensation, and the money was earmarked for technical education. The more we drank the better was technical education; but now that

folk are not getting drunk so often there is a risk of our getting inferior education. Mr. George is to put that right by making the grants for technical education part of the general educational arrangements. The Chancellor's determination not to alter any of the existing duties reduces the facilities for consideration of objections to some of them, so that most spirit questions are almost outside the purview of the Finance Bill, although they might come into the Revenue Bill, which is usually brought forward as an omnibus measure to cover changes in administrative details. The requisite resolutions for the Finance Bill are now being passed by the House of Commons, but the Bill itself will not advance beyond the second reading before Parliament adjourns, to reassemble in November, when the Committee stage will be taken. The Revenue Bill is not yet spoken of, but it seems clear that those spirit questions which directly affect the drug-trade cannot advance to a legislative point before the autumn session. The chief question is the supply of rectified spirits and absolute alcohol in lees than wholesale-dealers' quantities to hospitals, doctors, and chemists. This business is in the hands of wholesale druggists, who hitherto, with a comparatively cheap retail licence, have carried it on at a loss, and now that the licence-duty is increased the loss will be greater. Some concession is desired. We think legitimately so and we do not agree with the well-informed correspondent who makes light of the matter on another page and suggests that chemists and others will get what they require from licensed retailers of spirits not in the drug-trade. Whoever heard of a publican stocking spirits of wine and absolute alcohol? Should wholesale druggists as a body decline to renew the spirit-retailer's licence (which is not unlikely considering that it means to them throwing away money) there will be real difficulty for chemists and doctors in getting dutiable alcohol in lees quantities than 2 gals. Representatives of wholesalers are endeavouring to find a way out of this difficulty, and we also are endeavouring to assist, but there will be little real advance until medicinal spirits are dissociated from intoxicating liquors. Dr. Symes is not getting much encouragement from the Pharmaceutical Council in his advocacy of this principle, perhaps because he has not devised the practical details; but until there is a clear differentiation between medicinal and intoxicating spirits the drug-trade will be dragged at the tail of the liquor-trade, and chemists' profits will suffer accordingly.

Alkali Works Report.

THE forty-sixth annual report on alkali, etc., works has been issued by the Chief Inspector, and presented to the Local Government Board and to the Secretary for Scotland in accordance with the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act. Mr. R. Forbes Carpenter, the Chief Inspector, has, we gather, owing to ill-health, only generally supervised the report, the work having been carried out mainly by Mr. Linder. The number of works registered on December 31, 1909, was 1,263. There are also 169 works registered in Scotland, bringing the total number in the United Kingdom up to 1,432. The works include a large number of manufactures not strictly alkali works, such as manufactories where carbon bisulphide and picric acid are made, and works where zinc extraction is carried out. The Act brings under control all those chemical processes which, from the nature of the products or gases evolved, are likely to be injurious to the workers or inhabitants of the surrounding country. There have been no prosecutions for infringements of the Act during the year 1909, but in three cases

serious warning had to be given. The report bears witness to the readiness with which manufacturers fall in with suggestions by the inspectors for mitigating the evolution of objectionable odours from the chemical processes employed. Dealing with the manufacture of sulphuric acid, there is a reference to the installation of a regulator tower according to the system of intensive working introduced by Petersen, of Berlin. This is a tower placed between the last chamber of the series and the first Gay-Lussac, and whose function is to reduce the temperature of the gases, and also to arrest any excessive amount of sulphurous acid and prevent this reaching the Gay-Lussac absorber. In the report of Dr. Bailey, one of the inspectors, there is a record of experiments conducted on the stability of hydrogen peroxide kept in bottles of various-tinted glass. The experiments show that brown or deep-green bottles protect the contents from decomposition by light. Blue bottles, it is remarked, constitute absolutely no protection by reason of the actinic properties of blue rays. This fact has been well known in pharmacy for many years, and it is interesting to have it confirmed by an analytical chemist. The report also contains a memorandum on the approved methods of analysis employed for ammoniacal liquors, and a long report on a research that is being conducted into the interaction of methane and ammonia in the presence of carbon. This last-named research is part of a series of studies in coal carbonising that have been in progress some time.

Wine-dealer's Licence.

In the matter of wine-licences those who possessed the ten-guinea wine-dealer's licence entitling them to retail wine will in future be compelled to obtain a Justice's consent should they desire to continue to sell wine in quantities of less than 2 gals. Section 51, Sub-section 3, of the Finance (1909-10) Act states that "where any existing Excise licence may be granted without a Justices' licence being required, no Justices' licence shall be required for the issue of the corresponding Excise licence under this Act." Seeing that formerly a wine-dealer's licence only was required to sell retail as well as wholesale, and that now, by the Schedule to the Act, a wholesale dealer may not sell less than 2 gals. or a dozen reputed quarts at a time, a retail licence will also be necessary in future, and that means a Justices' certificate. The duty on the dealer's licence is reducible by half, and the combined licences will in no case be less than 10*l.* 10*s.*, nor more than 15*l.* 5*s.*

"Bastol."

It is strange how slowly technical knowledge travels. Chemists have known for more than a generation that carbohydrates can readily be prepared from cellulose products, and thousands of tons of glucose so prepared are consumed annually, but when sawdust is mentioned in that connection the mind of the people do not seem to get beyond sawdust. It was apparently such a mental aberration that induced a question to Sir Edward Strachey in the House of Commons last week about cattle and horse foods being made from sawdust. The fact is that an important industry has been developed in this country by Bastol, Ltd., the managing director of which is Mr. A. Zimmermann, which works Classen's process for the manufacture of ethylic alcohol from cellulose, sawdust being the initial raw material. The company has been singularly successful with the process, but instead of carrying it to the fermentation stage, the directors found a better market for the carbohydrates (chiefly glucose), for which there is a big demand owing to short supplies of molasses. From

every ton of waste wood the company produce 6 cwt. of pure sugar and vegetable extracts, which form a valuable feeding-stuff; and the 35 per cent. of cellulose which remains in it enables the comparatively hygroscopic sugars to be presented in the form of a dry powder, without detriment to the animals which feed on it. Of course cellulose in one form or another is an essential part of the food of cattle of all kinds, and they have been eating it daily from the time that animal life appeared on earth, and it is the essential part of fodder. To the chemist the most interesting point in the matter is the fact that the production of ethyl alcohol from wood is delayed because it pays better to use the raw materials *per se*.

William the Porter.

His Philosophy as recorded by Bruce Logan.

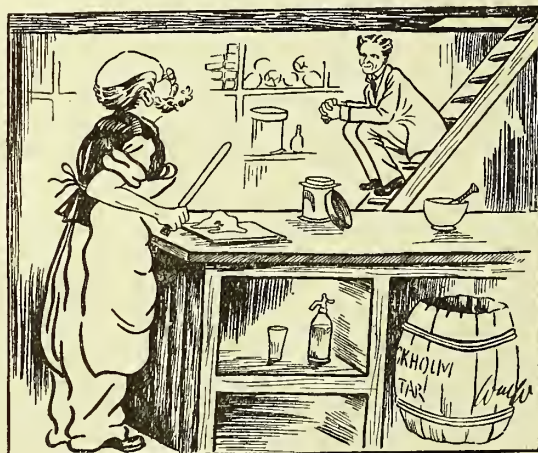
II.

"FUNNY thing—funny thing!" gently murmured William, as he tenderly flicked a fly from the corner of the ointment-slab. "But flies be very much like 'prentices in their little ways."

"Never noticed it, sir?" he continued, as I awaited an explanation. "Well, now, just think now as how they allus be getting into trouble."

"Ye never saw a fly in ye're life that didn't spend the day in asking for downright trouble, and yer never saw a 'prentice that didn't do the same."

"Then, again, look how they allus be going for something sweet, just same as 'prentices. Every 'prentice as I've seen—an' I've seen a few this last forty years come June—must eat as much honey as he puts in t' pot."



"FLIES BE VERY MUCH LIKE 'PRENTICES."

"Then did ye ever see a fly do any work?"—"No, neither did I—nor a 'prentice either. They'll allus buzz about from morn till night, an' they'll try an' stop other folks from working; but as for doing a bit themselves—well, I reckon it's not nature of 'em at all."

"Oh, but it's a terribly uncommon think the likeness 'twixt flies an' 'prentices. Ye never saw a fly wash itself, did ye?"—"No, an' ye never saw a 'prentice either."

"They'll give a bit of a polish over now an' then, but a real good splashing is out of their line altogether."

"Then look at that little trick they both have of disappearing when ye want 'em most—just ye try an' find a fly after it's been buzzing round ye're head for an' odd ten minutes, an' try an' find a 'prentice after he's given ye a lot of impudence down t' trap-door. Oh, I tell ye they be very much alike be flies an' 'prentices; but there be one big difference."

"Ah! ye don't know what that is, do ye now?"

"No? Well, I'll just tell ye—flies come early in t' morn-ing!"

Society of Chemical Industry.

Annual Meeting in Glasgow.

THE annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, which extends into three days, was opened in the Natural Philosophy Lecture Theatre, Technical College, Glasgow, on July 6. Professor Ira Remsen presided, and among those present were: Dr. J. M. Aitken (Glasgow), Dr. G. H. Bailey (Kinlochleven), Dr. G. T. Beilby (Glasgow), Mr. P. F. Berk (London), Mr. Eustace Carey (Liverpool), Mr. R. H. Clayton (Manchester), Mr. Charles G. Cresswell (London), Mr. John Evans (Sheffield), Mr. Thomas Fairley (Leeds), Mr. J. F. Fuerst (London), Professor T. Gray (Glasgow), Mr. Oscar Guttman (London), Mr. H. Hemingway (London), Mr. G. N. Huntly (London), Dr. Rudolf Lessing (London), Dr. J. Lewkowitsch (London), Mr. N. H. Martin (Newcastle), Dr. R. Messel (London), Dr. Thos. J. Murray (Birmingham), Mr. Walter F. Reid (Addlestone), Dr. T. Tanahashi (London), Mr. C. S. A. Tatlock (Glasgow), Mr. R. R. Tatlock (Glasgow), Mr. Thomas Tyrer (London), Mr. Harold Van der Linde (New York), and Mr. J. H. Young (Glasgow).



DR. G. B. NEAVE,
Secretary of the Glasgow Section.

to Glasgow. Bailie Guest regretted that the Lord Provost was unable to be present. He hoped that their deliberations would be productive of much good.

The President thanked Bailie Guest for his words of welcome, and assured him that they highly appreciated that opportunity of meeting in Glasgow.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

The first paragraph in the report referred to the death of King Edward VII. and the presentation to King George V. of an address by representatives of the Society at the Second Accession Court on June 22 (see *C. & D.*, June 25). The report proceeded to refer to the success of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry last year, and went on to deal with the membership, which is now 4,290, as compared with 4,323 at the last annual meeting. The deaths during the year numbered 38, and special reference was made to that of Dr. Ludwig Mond, who was continuously and closely associated with the fortunes of the Society from its foundation. After referring to the year's work, especially the scheme of general lectures proposed by Dr. Lewkowitsch and delivered before the branches, mention was made of the presentation of the Society's medal to Mr. Thomas Tyrer, and to the banquet given on April 30 to Professor C. F. Chandler, on his retirement from the Chair of Chemistry at the Columbia University, New York. Some other personal details were also given.

The Chairman, speaking to the report, especially referred to the work of the Publication Committee and the editorial staff of the "Journal."

Mr. J. M. Collett (Gloucester) proposed the adoption of the report, and Mr. N. H. Martin seconded. Mr. Martin referred to the promptness with which the Council drew up a vote of condolence with the Royal Family, and said he was sure that King George's sympathy is with applied chemistry and its essentials in the development of this great Empire. Mr. Martin also referred to the death of Dr. Mond and to the honour which was about to be conferred on Mr. Tyrer.

The report was adopted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Tyrer thereafter submitted the financial statement and balance-sheet, from which the following is abstracted:

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
"Journal" expenses	4,133	7	7
Sectional expenses	659	4	6
Annual meeting expenses	206	16	4
Working expenses	1,017	5	11
Law costs	41	2	4
Excess of income over expenditure	1,092	7	10
	£7,150	4	6

Income.

	£	s.	d.
Entrance and composition fees	363	5	3
Annual subscriptions	5,247	13	6
"Journal" advertisements and sales	949	6	5
Sale of indices	55	17	0
Dividends and interest on investments	534	2	4
	£7,150	4	6

BALANCE-SHEET.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To sundry creditors	674	16	4
Subscriptions in advance	166	13	4
Accumulated Fund	16,707	16	9
	£17,549	6	5
Cr.	£	s.	d.
By sundry debtors	402	13	1
Arrears of subscription	72	10	0
Cash at bank and in hand	873	18	4
Investments	16,200	5	0
	£17,549	6	5

Dealing with the report, Mr. Tyrer said that a feature of the finance was that things were normal; as to the most important department—section work—that had cost about the same. He might remark, however, that the sections had not done too much work. He would wish that they might do a little more.

He then referred to the excess of income over expenditure of 1,092*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, which has already been earmarked by the Council, and will be devoted to the interests of the Society. In regard to the investments, which now stand at 16,200*l.* 5*s.*, the accountants, who had looked into these in December, reported that they are well worth the money.

Mr. Andrew Macdonald (Glasgow) move the adoption of the report, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Howard Colman seconded.

Mr. Tyrer, in reply, assured the members that his work for the Society had been a labour of love, and, if it had afforded him pleasure in the past, it would be even more pleasant in the future.

Presidential Address.

After thanking the members of the Society for the honour conferred upon him in electing him to the presidency, Professor Remsen acknowledged his indebtedness to Professor Meldola and Mr. Thomas Tyrer for "doing the right thing at the right time," when acting on his behalf. He acknowledged some difficulty in choosing a theme for his address, because his knowledge of chemical industries is only elementary, and, having glanced at the addresses in Glasgow by Sir James Dewar in 1888 and Sir Joseph Swan in 1901, he recalled another meeting held in Glasgow on October 11, 1844, when Justus Liebig, the "founder of chemical industry," was honoured, and at a dinner the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, who presided, said:

"It is, in fact, impossible at this time to form a conception of the progress and importance of chemistry, when men like Professor Liebig stand in the lead, or those who after him will bear the banner."

Liebig in his reply spoke on a favourite subject, the relations between science and practice. Among other things he said:

"Practical experience has an undoubted value; but it is like the ship that lacks the compass or the helmsman; it is a treasure that cannot be inherited. Science enables us to pass

this treasure on to our children; it enables them to increase their wealth."

Professor Remsen, who is an old pupil of Liebig, gave examples of the influence which Liebig had on the development of chemical industries, adding that Liebig taught the world two great lessons. The first was that in order to teach chemistry it is necessary that students should be taken into the laboratory. The Giessen laboratory was not only the first chemical laboratory to which students were freely admitted, but it was also the first laboratory devoted to teaching any branch of science. The second lesson was that he who is to apply scientific thought and method to industrial problems must have a thorough knowledge of the science. The world learned the first lesson more readily than it learned the second.

The President then turned to his own experience as a professor in Johns Hopkins University, where research has been a strong feature from the first, but he confessed to the impeachment that it was not in the ordinary sense "practical." It has for the most part had to do with things far removed from the industries. At first graduates went almost wholly into teaching, and there was some tendency to look upon them as possibly too visionary. But that tendency soon disappeared, and Johns Hopkins graduates were much in demand for teaching positions, and they are now widely distributed over the country. In those days the manufacturers did not often apply to the University for chemists. When they did they generally stipulated that they wanted men with practical training, and very few of the earlier graduates found places in the industries. Now, notwithstanding the fact that no change has been made in the general character of the training of chemists, notwithstanding the fact that this training is no more practical than it was at the beginning, the demand for the graduates for positions in the chemical industries is so great and the conditions so attractive, that it is a difficult matter to supply the demand for teachers.

The President gave some illustrations, of which the following is the most striking:

Twenty years ago a student went to Johns Hopkins University without prejudice as to the particular branch of chemistry he was to follow. Before completing his course he carried out an investigation on the atomic weight of zinc and another on the action of hydrochloric acid on benzoic sulphimide. He had a scientific mind, and he delighted in the work of research. His desire was to find opportunity to devote his life to this kind of work, and he was quite willing to make sacrifices to this end. When his course was completed he did not find the kind of occupation he wanted, and in a discouraged state of mind he accepted an offer of the Standard Oil Co. to serve in a minor position in one of their chemical laboratories. In a short time he began to find his work interesting, especially because problems presented themselves at every turn that called for investigation, and he was gratified to learn that his love of research had ample field for exercise. He has become the general superintendent of the great refining-works of the Standard Oil Co. at Whiting, Indiana.

The President concluded this part of his address by saying that "as scientific methods are taught at the universities better than anywhere else, it follows that not only the intellectual development of the world, but the industrial development as well, is dependent upon the work of the universities to a very large extent. Science and industry have become well acquainted with each other. They have formed a partnership that will never be dissolved." He next turned to the chief subject of his address:

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

This had special reference to the United States of America, and the Conference of its Governors called by President Roosevelt in May 1908, when addresses were given by Andrew Carnegie on "The Conservation of Ores and Related Minerals"; by James J. Hill on "The Natural Wealth of the Land and its Conservation," and by others on "The Waste of our Fuel Resources," on "Forest Conservation," and on "Resources Related to Irrigation." Five topics were in sequence dealt with by Professor Remsen, and his statements are here presented in concise abstracts:

Coal.—Mr. Carnegie says that the United States consumed 450,000,000 tons of coal in 1907; in 1917 the consumption will be 900,000,000 tons, in 1927 double that, and in 1937 it will be 3,500,000,000 tons. Mr. Carnegie was too pessimistic,

for Mr. M. R. Campbell and Mr. E. W. Parker, of the U.S. Geological Survey, say that in 1908 "the apparent supply still available was 3,064,334,011,000 tons, or 99.6 per cent. of the original supply; that is to say, up to the beginning of 1909 only 0.4 of 1 per cent. of the original supply of coal has been exhausted. The quantity of coal still available at the close of 1908 was 7,369 times the production in that year." There is an increasing demand for by-products in U.S.A., but manufacture is confined principally to the production of creosote and of tars and tar pitches suitable for roofing papers, paving materials, etc.

Iron.—The U.S.A. sources will be exhausted in 1940, says Mr. Carnegie, but here again it was pointed out that this is a pessimistic estimate.

Natural Gas and Petroleum.—The use of natural gas is extending in U.S.A., and Professor Remsen indicated some of the advantages of the gas over coal. Baltimore contemplates bringing a supply of the gas 200 miles, and it will cost less than water-gas. Speaking of petroleum, he said that only 1.5 per cent. is now lost. When it was first discovered in America the kerosene was extracted and the rest thrown away. To-day kerosene is relatively less important than formerly, and it is hard to say which can be called by-products and which the principal products. At present nine products or classes of products are obtained from petroleum, as shown in the subjoined table, the figures being the U.S.A. output for 1909:

Yields of Various Products from Crude Petroleum.

Kind of Product	Per cent. Yield	Amount in 1909
1. Kerosene	25.50	15,000,000 Brls.
2. Lubricating oils of all kinds, including greases	10.00	7,500,000 "
3. Naphthas, all grades	15.00	11,250,000 "
4. Gas oil, used for enriching water-gas in large cities	30.30	22,000,000 "
5. Paraffin wax	1.50	1,125,000 "
6. Roofing-pitch	2.50	1,875,000 "
7. Paving-pitch and road-making oils	2.00	1,500,000 "
8. Coke	3.00	300,000 Tons
9. Fuel-oil	14.30	1,030,000 Brls.
	98.50	
Loss in manufacturing	1.50	
Total	100.00	

The President added the following notes:

Kerosene.—This includes all oils burned in lamps for domestic use, in railroad trains, switch and semaphore lights, miners' lamps, etc.

Lubricating Oils.—These include all oils used for general lubricating-purposes, also greases which are made by mixing petroleum oils with varying percentages of aluminium, lime, lead, zinc, potassium and sodium soaps. Chemistry has played a vital part in devising various soaps suitable for such purposes.

Naphtha.—This grade includes all petroleum products having boiling-points under 175° C. At present naphtha is one of the most valuable products of petroleum, and constant efforts are being made to increase the per cent. yield of it from crude oil. It is used principally in power engines, automobiles, cooking-stoves, and in making varnishes.

Gas Oil.—Most of the gas plants in our cities manufacture gas by reducing steam with red-hot coke or coal and enriching the resulting gases by means of petroleum which has been converted into a fixed gas by destructive distillation.

Paraffin Wax.—This substance is used principally in making candles. The wax is mixed with varying proportions of stearic acid to make the candle stiff so that it will not bend when burned in a warm room. Approximately 15,000 tons of such candles were made and consumed in the United States in 1909.

Roofing and Paving Pitches.—These are made from the so-called "Sludge Oil," which is removed from the various petroleum products by treatment with strong sulphuric acid. This sludge oil was formerly burned to get rid of it, but is now converted into products found very useful for making roofing paper and for paving-purposes. Other oils used for road-making are prepared by oxidising the boiling-point fractions of petroleum by blowing air through them at a high temperature. The use of petroleum-products in road-making is in its infancy, but promises to be a very important branch of the industry.

Coke.—As a result of destructive distillation of petroleum, coke is produced. This substance is 97 to 98 per cent. carbon, and is used largely in making carbons for electric arc-lamps.

Fuel Oil.—This is the remainder after the other products have been removed. It is used principally for heating-purposes where coal is not well adapted.

It is to be noted that in working out the problems of the petroleum industry chemistry has played an important part. In addition to the general problems involved in refining, there is a special problem that was presented by the petroleum found in the neighbourhood of Lima, Ohio, and known as Lima oil. The deposits here are very extensive, but for a long time it was impossible to use the oil on account of the presence in it of small quantities of sulphur compounds, which gave it a disagreeable odour not adapted to the uses of the household. Chemistry solved this problem, and made available immense quantities of petroleum that otherwise could not be used.

The President next spoke on the destruction of the forests of the United States. He mentioned incidentally that in a recent year more than 56,000,000 gallons of creosote and nearly 19,000,000 lb. of zinc chloride were used in preserving timber in the United States, and the total value of the wood used for pulp in 1907 was \$32,360,276, and in 1908 it was \$28,047,473. As to wood distillation, the material employed is largely waste, such as tops, sawdust, slabs, and timber too small to be profitably handled for lumber. The products obtained per cord are:

Acetate of lime	...	...	200 lb.
Methyl alcohol (100 per cent.)	...	...	9 gals.
Charcoal	...	...	50 bushels
Wood tar	...	...	8 gals.
Wood oil	...	...	5 gals.

After giving a graphic picture of the sawmills in Duluth at the western end of Lake Superior, the President said:

"After many trials and much discouragement, the Classen process for the manufacture of alcohol from sawdust seems to be nearing success. At present there are two rival concerns at work on this problem in the United States. The yield is about 25 gals. of alcohol to the ton of dry sawdust. The most interesting fact that has been brought out in the investigations thus far carried out in this field is that sulphurous acid converts only the pseudo-celluloses or hemi-celluloses of the wood and not the true celluloses, and it is said that the residue can be used in the manufacture of paper."

The conservation of water as a source of energy was next referred to, the power of the Niagara Falls being the point emphasised; then the Professor apologised for speaking so much about the United States and the conservation of its resources, but he added in a striking peroration:

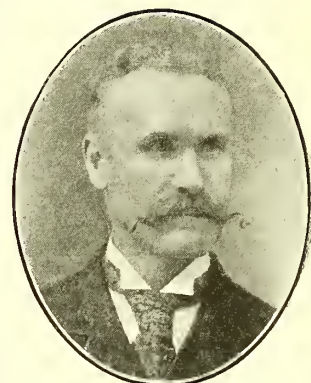
"The subject is so important and so suggestive that I could not resist the temptation. It is well that you should know that the shoe is beginning to pinch us, and we are trying to learn the lesson of frugality and economy. It must be admitted that we have been and are still shamefully extravagant. Even the poorer of our people spend their substance as if there were no hereafter. But the day of reckoning is coming. Indeed, it has dawned. Prices of food have risen to an alarming extent, and all are wondering why. The Congress is at present engaged in an investigation with the object of discovering the causes. A new cause is discovered every day—one as satisfactory as the other. The fact is that the raising of crops and of live-stock is gradually becoming more expensive as the earth becomes more thickly populated. Other causes are no doubt operative, such as cold storage, which enables the dealer to increase prices by withdrawing some of the supply of perishable material from the market in times of plenty, to be brought out again in times of dearth. The tariff also probably has some effect on prices of food, though it will be difficult, I fancy, to show just how this works. Whatever may be the cause, the people of my country are much wrought up over the present state of affairs, and, as the public mind is not wholly scientific, it has come about that the Aldrich-Payne tariff is made to shoulder a large part of the blame. As usual, hysterics play a large part, and it now looks as though we were on the verge of a political upheaval, largely in consequence of such thinking as the people as a whole indulge in—the subject being the high price of living, and this is very intimately connected with the subject of conservation, which, in turn, as I have tried to show, and as is perhaps evident, involves chemistry."

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Walter F. Reid, the President-elect, proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Remsen. In him, Mr. Reid said, they had had a President who had conferred distinction upon the Society. He was the first double President they ever had had, in that he was not only President of the Society, but presided over the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, one of the greatest and oldest of the centres of education in America. Again, it was their duty to think of their members on the other side of the water—

of whom there were about 1,500, and that total was being steadily augmented. They were glad to have had a man from across the ocean—a man of such distinction—to serve as President, although they could not expect such close and regular attendance to their Council business from a gentleman in America as they looked for from their Presidents resident in this country. Visits of foreign Presidents were like those of angels—few and far between—but it was possible that in the near future these visits would be even more like those of angels, in that they might soon be able to come through the air and not over the water. He did not throw that out as a mere conjecture. He had been following the advance of aerial navigation—in fact, he was connected with several aerial organisations—and it was possible that before they again met in Glasgow they might get their members from the other side of the ocean crossing the sea in forty-eight hours or less. He did not think they would be able in their time to breakfast in New York and dine the same day in Britain on American beef and the product of Canadian wheat, but even that day might come.

With regard to the conservation of our natural resources, Mr. Reid said the President had brought forward a good point in his references—natural gas and oil. They had a



MR. W. F. REID, F.I.C., F.C.S., ETC.
The New President.

lighted with gas which came from the ground, but the bulk of their gas in this country was due to the efforts of chemists. They had many sources of energy in this country. They had water in abundance—sometimes too much of it—and yet it was a blessing. Without it Glasgow would not have its lovely Lock Katrine supply, and when one considered the softness of that water they could not help thinking of the enormous amount of soap which must be saved in this city in a year. He supposed it was calculated as something enormous. In the South they had so much lime in the water that he supposed that that was one of the reasons why so much soap went to the South of England. They were extremely pleased to welcome Principal Remsen, and thanked him very much for his address.

Dr. G. T. Beilby, Chairman of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, seconded. He said they were very grateful to their President for crossing the Atlantic and giving them the address. He thought it must have struck them as a remarkable change that they should have had to listen to this serious well thought-out address, in which the prevailing tone was almost pessimistic. They were so used to hearing the great things that America was doing or going to do, and its enormous resources, that it had come as a rude shock that these resources are so near their end that their "cousins" were seriously and as a national question taking up the matter of economy. This would have a reflex action upon Great Britain, and it was not too soon for them to take up the question of how long our natural resources would last and where they were to go when these resources were exhausted.

PRESENTATION TO MR. TYRER.

The President subsequently presented Mr. Tyrer with the Society's medal, which he described as an extremely pleasant duty. He explained that the conditions under which the Society's medal was awarded upon this occasion differed somewhat from those which formerly obtained. Prior to the granting of the charter of incorporation in 1907 by the late King Edward, services rendered to the Society, apart from their scientific and technicological importance or value, did not constitute any qualification for such recognition. By a happy inspiration on the part of those who promoted the charter this advisably undesirable disability was re-

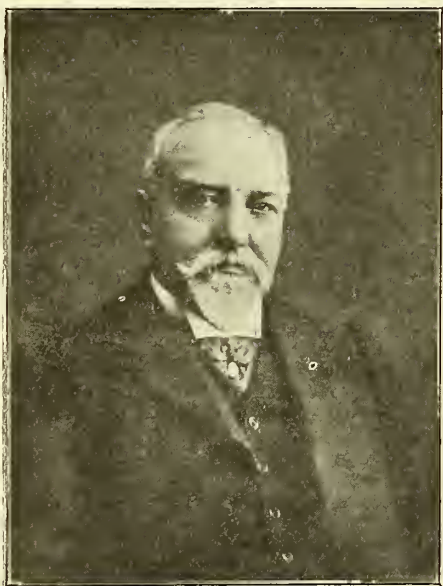
moved, and as a result it was now his privilege and pleasure to give effect to the resolution of the Council to award the medal of the Society to Mr. Thomas Tyrer for his conspicuous services to the Society and to applied chemistry. It was well known that the present recipient had very special claims in respect to the care, thought, watchfulness, anxiety, and constructive ability he had always displayed in the interests of the Society in every direction since its



THE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

This shows the obverse of the medal. In the centre is a head of Phæbus from a Greek coin, surrounded by eight zodiacal signs of elements. These again are surrounded by symbolic pictures of Earth, Air, Fire, and Water, the elements of the ancients.

inauguration in 1881 under the presidency of the veteran, Sir Henry E. Roscoe. Mr. Tyrer had filled every possible office in the Society to the admiration of his colleagues and to the entire satisfaction of the members generally, and in these circumstances it would be superfluous to dwell upon his unrelenting solicitude for the welfare of the Society or to give any detailed recital of his self-sacrificing labours upon its behalf. The results were demonstrated by the present prosperous condition of the Society, and this was the best testimonial, the greatest reward that such a worker as Mr. Tyrer could receive.



MR. THOMAS TYRER.

The President then handed the medal to Mr. Tyrer, who, in his response, refuted the suggestion that he was one of the founders of the Society. He produced an old minute-book of the Society, from which he read an advertisement calling

those interested in the advancement of chemical industry to meet in Burlington House, Piccadilly, for the purpose of forming a society. That announcement stated that Professor Roscoe, the President of the Chemical Society, would occupy the chair, and the announcement was signed by George E. Davis, Hon. Secretary *pro tem*. Amongst others present at that meeting were Eustace Carey and Dr. Ludwig Mond. He proceeded to read from the minutes of that inaugural meeting a number of names of well-known experts in chemical industry who had been subsequently accepted for membership. On his recital of those names he pathetically referred to the fact that many were now gone. That list, he argued, showed the sort of men who were considered worthy of membership of the Society at its inauguration, and when they looked upon the success which had attended the organised efforts of the members since they would admit and admire the wisdom of the men who had instituted their Society. He had merely gone into that past history to prove that he was not at the inception of the Society. He had done nothing since he became associated with them but what was prompted by his desire for the advancement of applied chemistry. He was not an inventive genius, and his services to applied chemistry had been of a relative character. (Applause.)

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Walter F. Reid, London, was elected President; Dr. Lewkowitsch, Dr. R. W. Moore, and President Remsen were made Vice-Presidents; while the following, on a ballot, were appointed to the Council: Julian L. Baker, Dr. Edward Divers, F.R.S., D. J. Playfair, and Dr. Milton L. Hersey.

FELICITATIONS.

Addressing Mr. Reid, the President said he hoped his successor would find the duties of office as pleasant as he had found them, and he was confident Mr. Reid would not require to make a journey of 6,000 miles in order to give the annual address.

Mr. Reid returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him. Since he had been connected with the Society—and he was an original member—he had done all he could to promote its interests.

Mr. Thomas Fairley extended an invitation to the Conference to hold their next meeting in Sheffield, and Mr. John Evans supported the proposition, which was carried.

Dr. Lewkowitsch proposed a vote of thanks to the managers and governors of the Technical College for the use of the rooms, which was seconded by Mr. Arthur Carey.

Dr. Beilby briefly replied on behalf of the governors.

THE LUNCHEON.

By invitation of the Scottish Section, the delegates afterwards had luncheon in the large hall of the College, ladies accompanying members being invited. The President was in the chair.

Mr. D. J. Playfair, Chairman of the Scottish Section, proposed the health of the President, which was the only toast.

President Remsen, in acknowledging the toast, said the Americans had an unfortunate reputation of being ready of speech. Before leaving home he asked a friend of his what was likely to be before him. His friend replied, "You have got to keep wound up, because they will call upon you on all sorts of occasions when you least expect it." Now he did not in the least expect to be called upon on that occasion. To tell the truth, he was not prepared to thank them adequately for their very warm reception. But he wanted to tell them something. Or perhaps he should not tell them at all. They would probably remember that when Charles Dickens visited America—he believed there was some truth in what he said—he referred, among other things, to American oratory. He was sorry to say that they were afflicted to a considerable extent with oratorical proclivities, but they were trying to get over that, and they were in hopes that when, in the course of a few years, the American visited this country they would find him a silent man. He desired, nevertheless, to thank them very sincerely for the heartiness of their welcome.

THE AFTERNOON.

In the afternoon some of the members attended a garden-party at Auchendennan, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chrystal; some visited the Wellpark Brewery, of Messrs. J. & R. Tennant, and some the works of the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society, Ltd.

IN THE EVENING

there was a reception by the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow in the Municipal Buildings. Lord Provost McInnes Shaw, in welcoming the Society, said: It is nine years since the Society last met in Glasgow, and in the interval which has elapsed considerable progress has been made, not only in the membership of the Society, but in the advance of knowledge in the particular direction of inquiry in which the members are engaged. Composed as the Society of Chemical Industry is, not only of gentlemen of the highest scientific eminence, but also of chemical manufacturers, its deliberations cannot but have an important influence in the advancement of knowledge and the encouragement of research. By the interchange of ideas and comparison of methods which such conferences make possible, our country is enabled to keep its place in the van of invention and discovery.

President Ira Remsen briefly replied, and conveyed to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council the thanks of the Society for the hospitality extended to the members of the Society by the Corporation.

A SOUVENIR.

Mr. T. Tyrer, the recipient of the Society's medal, presented the President with an interesting souvenir of the occasion at the Council meeting, which was held before the annual general meeting. This took the form of an album containing photographs of the founders of the Society—Dr. Ludwig Mond, Sir Hy. Roscoe, Mr. Eustace Cary, and Mr. George E. Davis—with an unconventional design of red, white and blue, exhibiting the stars on red, one white stripe dividing the fleur-de-lys on red. The four-page album, folding the four photos face to face, displayed on opening the head of John Dalton, from the Society's seal, with the date of its foundation and that of incorporation by Royal Charter. And the obverse of the medal, designed by a past-President, Sir John Evans, F.S.A., with the names of the medallists from the year of institution in 1896 to the present year. The souvenir was carried out by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., from Mr. Tyrer's design.

Westminster Wisdom.

A Record of Parliamentary Progress.

THE DURATION OF THE SESSION.

Although in the course of his recent statement as to the nature of the public business to be transacted the Prime Minister hinted that possibly the House of Commons might be called upon to sit until the first week in August, every attempt will be made (writes our Parliamentary correspondent) to bring the first portion of the session to a close by the end of the present month. The autumn session will commence in the early part of November, but it is doubtful whether any but Government business will be allowed to occupy the attention of Parliament between then and the prorogation on the eve of the Christmas holidays.

BLEACHING-FLOUR INGREDIENTS.

The attention of the First Lord of the Admiralty is being directed to the question of ingredients of bleaching-flour supplied for the use of the Navy. The First Lord has intimated that the matter is being looked into by the Local Government Board.

ACETONE AND CORDITE.

In reply to Mr. A. Burgoyne, the Secretary of State for War (Mr. Haldane) said in the House of Commons on July 4 that cordite can be made without the use of acetone. Acetic ether can be employed as a solvent for cordite, but it has not been used in this country on a commercial scale. Ballistite is made with soluble nitro-cotton, and for this alcohol can be used. The wet process is mixing gun-

cotton with the nitroglycerin instead of dry, and does not affect the solvent afterwards used.

THE COCOA-DUTY.

Mr. J. M. Robertson is obtaining the signatures of Liberal members to a memorial praying the Chancellor of the Exchequer to readjust the cocoa-duty. It is contended by those who desire the change to be made that the drawback that would have to be paid would be but small, and that the loss to the Treasury would hardly exceed 50,000*l.* The matter was referred to in the debate on Thursday by Mr. Robertson and Mr. Rowntree, the latter in a maiden speech stating that cocoa and chocolate manufacturers in this country desire the abolition of the duty.

PORT OF LONDON BILL.

In the House of Commons on Monday evening, July 4, Mr. G. Thorne, M.P. for Wolverhampton, moved an instruction to the Committee on the Port of London (Port Rates on Goods) Provisional Order Bill that they have power to consider whether exemption from port rates should be granted in respect of goods imported coastwise for transshipment only. He added that Midland manufacturers were heavily penalised owing to the fact that there was no discrimination, and his object was to secure equality of treatment. The President of the Board of Trade pointed out that the traders in question did not have the opportunity of stating their case before the inquiry presided over by Lord St. Aldwyn, or they were unaware to what extent their position would be affected by the proposed change. He was glad to say that after approaching the Port Authority he was able to announce that they had decided to waive their right to object to these particular traders being heard before the Committee.—Sir W. H. Davies (Bristol) and Sir O. Philipps (Pembroke) also spoke, and the instruction was withdrawn.—The Select Committee met on Tuesday, Sir L. White presiding. Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, K.C., opened for the Port Authority, and evidence was given by Sir Hudson Kearley, Chairman of the Port Authority.

CORONERS' LAW AND DEATH CERTIFICATION.

The Bill introduced by Sir William Collins, M.P., has now been printed. It does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, and is intended to remove certain anomalies in the law relating to coroners and inquests and to the certification of deaths disclosed by reports of several committees in recent years. *Inter alia*, it provides that no death

shall be registered under the Registration Acts without the delivery to the Registrar of a certificate of death duly signed by a registered medical practitioner, or by a coroner, after holding an inquiry or inquest, and that before giving a certificate of death a registered medical practitioner shall personally inspect the body and identify it as the body of the person named in the certificate whom he has attended during his last illness, and shall certify to the fact of death as well as to its cause.

The definition of a "dead body" is any dead child which has issued forth from its mother after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy. It shall not be necessary for the jury to view the body unless the Coroner, or at any time during the first sitting of the inquest a majority of the jury, shall deem a view necessary. The Bill is backed by Colonel Lockwood, Sir P. Magnus, Sir Luke White, Dr. Hillier, Dr. Chapple, and Mr. O'Grady.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

We have been favoured with an official—and more extended—report of the reply given by the President of the Local Government Board to the deputation from the County Councils' Association which waited upon him recently to lay before him the resolutions passed at the Conference held in March last as to the amendments required to the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The deputation consisted of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones (Alderman of the Middlesex County Council), Mr. J. Bickersteth, Mr. W. Crabtree, Mr. C. C. Duncan, Mr. B. Scott Elder, Dr. A. Bostock Hill, Mr. E. Hinks, Mr. E. Holmes, Dr. J. R. Kaye, Mr. Richard Robinson, and the Secretary. In reply, Mr. Burns said that, speaking generally, and so far as the objects the Conference had in view affected

kis Department, the Board had a general sympathy with a number of the points submitted in the memorandum, and were considering at that moment what action could be taken with regard to some of them. With regard to the recommendations of the Departmental Committee of 1901 as to preservatives, Mr. Burns stated that he had only comparatively recently appointed a new Food Sub-Department, which was giving close attention to these and other points with a view to either administrative or legislative action. Under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, the Board had obtained a great deal of power with regard to the importation of foodstuffs into this country, and much work had been done under that Act. They had, moreover, discovered that they had further powers with regard to home foodstuffs than was suspected, and he thought there were potentialities in one or two sections which might cover some points mentioned in the memorandum. He certainly thought that the point made with regard to the law tacitly convicting at the selling of diluted spirits and other foodstuffs, was a condition of things of which someone who is brought into closer relations than himself with the Magistrates and the Courts ought to be apprised. He suggested that the deputation should appoint two of their number to confer with the officers of the Board with a view to seeing what it was possible and practicable to do by administration together with possible legislative action without waiting for any more Committees or Commissions. If he had his way, legislation would not take the form of a large Bill, but a simple Bill remitting to the Local Government Board the power of determining questions as practical men in daily contact with all the subtleties of this trade, which in many ways got worse and worse, and enabling it to issue regulations which would have statutory effect. In so far as consultation and co-operation with his colleagues would help, he promised that he would submit to them their view, and if anything could be done it should be done.

SHOP-HOURS REGULATION.

The Home Secretary (Mr. Winston S. Churchill) introduced under the ten minutes' rule in the House of Commons on Monday, July 4, the Bill to consolidate, amend, and extend the Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1904, which was brought forward in August of last year by his predecessor, Viscount Gladstone, now Governor-General of South Africa. Mr. Churchill stated that the Bill is the same. It seeks to make such good arrangements to govern the distribution of articles already produced as will secure to the distributors reasonable opportunities for life and leisure. Shop-assistants are unable to bring these changes about by their own organisation, and they are equally unable to do it by agreement with their employers. Indeed, both had succeeded to so little an extent that they were entitled to say that voluntary effort had failed. They had therefore to come to the Imperial Parliament if a reform is to be achieved in this matter. The Bill affects to an intimate degree the lives of a quarter of a million shop-assistants and half a million shopkeepers, whose work at the present time is sprawled about over the entire day and week, to their own detriment and injury. Mr. Churchill alluded to the immense variety of conditions under which the retail trade is carried on. There are shops where the trade is almost continuous, and there are others where the business done is of so intermittent a character that the shopkeeper has to be summoned from the back of the shop by the ringing of a bell. He said he is fully ready to profit by any information that may be given him in the course of the discussion from any quarter of the House. Except in its general provisions the Bill does not propose to touch small shops which are served by the occupier alone. Shop-assistants must not work for more than sixty hours per week, and not after eight o'clock on not more than three evenings in the week, subject to certain exemptions. Provision is also made as to meal-times, for a universal half-holiday, and for the closing of shops on Sunday subject to the necessary provision for Sunday trading. The Local Authority retains the power of making further closing orders to limit excessive hours in any particular trade in any district on the representation of a two-thirds majority. Provision is also made in

regard to the question of sanitation, ventilation, and seats for assistants. Mr. Churchill added that he will endeavour to carry the Bill through in the course of the present session, but he fully recognised that this can only be done if it is regarded as a non-party and non-controversial measure. The Bill was read a first time without a division, and Mr. Churchill intimated that it was introduced by himself, Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. C. F. Masterman.

Trade Notes.

LORIMER & Co., LTD. (in liquidation).—This business, and the premises in which it has been carried on, are for sale by tender. Forms of tender can be had from the Liquidator, who advertises the sale in this issue.

FREE SAMPLES.—Messrs. T. Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, London, E.C., are offering in our advertisement columns to send free samples of three special lines—baby-powder, talcum powder, and smokers' tooth-powder.

"PANOPEPTON."—Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, 64-65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., inform us that the Board of Customs and Excise have decided that in future "Panopepton" can be sold only by those who hold a wine-licence.

"ANNALES DE LA DROGUE," issued by Messrs. H. Salle et Cie., 4 Rue Elzevir, Paris, is a *brochure* in which the firm have brought together notes on natural drugs which have recently been introduced, or which have been freshly investigated. We understand that they will send a copy to any pharmacist for three penny stamps.

A **LIQUID CREMOGEN** has now been produced by the Trommer Co., Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., specially for the production of liquid toilet-creams. It is an amber-coloured, viscid liquid, put up in 1-lb. bottles at 3s. 6d., and simply requires the addition of quince mucilage and borax to make a cream.

LOTIL SOAP is an article which chemists may stock and show with confidence. It is made by Messrs. John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Oxford Works, Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E., and it is peculiar in forming a lather which is virtually an emollient cream to the skin. It retails at 6d. per cake and is being well advertised to the public.

LACQUER COLOURS.—Messrs. Williams Bros. & Co., colour-manufacturers, Hounslow, have issued a pattern-book of colours especially selected for lacquers. The various colours are shown by being painted on metal foil, thus giving an excellent idea of the wide range of beautiful tints that can be obtained by the scientific use of modern colouring matters. Chemists interested in lacquers for metals should write for this sample book.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co., LTD., 225 Tottenham Court Road, London W., have entirely reorganised their business, and have appointed sales agents throughout the country, with offices and showrooms in all the large towns. From these full particulars can be obtained in regard to the company's registers and check-tills, which can be seen in operation, and the terms upon which they are supplied for cash on the monthly payment system will be explained to inquirers.

SPECIALITIES IN SHOPFITTING.—Messrs. Philip Josephs & Sons, Ltd., 93 Old Street, London, E.C., have just published a handsome seventy-two-page illustrated catalogue and price-list of show-cases, counters, cashier's desks, drug-drawers, wall-fittings, dispensing-screens, sponge-cases, and every other cabinet requisite for the fitting up of pharmacies and the effective displaying of goods therein. The catalogue shows also completely fitted shops, shop-fronts, window-fittings, desks, bookcases, chairs, etc. It is handsomely illustrated from photographs of the originals, and Messrs. Josephs will be pleased to send a copy of it to any chemist in business on application.

DURING 1908 the imports of chemical and pharmaceutical products into the port of Vladivostok amounted to 161 tons, valued at 10,638*l.*; 30 tons medicines, valued at 6,935*l.*, were also imported. Germany is the main source of supply.

Trade Report and Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., July 7.

LITTLE more interest has been shown in many articles this week, and although the absence of seasonable weather has checked the steady demand for various commodities, there is improvement in many directions. Foremost is otto of rose. Agents are still without definite selling instructions, but prices are expected to rule high. Citric acid is in good demand, tonka-beans, especially Angostura, are higher, Zanzibar cloves are firmer, balsam of Peru is dearer, Japanese peppermint oil on spot is higher, and Wayne County shows a decided improvement, while "North Country" English peppermint oil is offering at lower rates. Insect-flowers continue scarce on the spot and chamomile-flowers (other than Belgium) are reported short crops. Orris-root of all varieties is dearer and last year's crop of Italian juniper-berries is practically cleared. On the chemical market business with druggists is slack, but in heavy chemicals fair normal business is going on, with a particularly bright outlook for 1910-11 contracts.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bals. Peru. Chrysarobin Condurango Galls Indiarubber Menthol Orris root Santonin Tonka beans	Acid (Acetic) Cloves Ergot Glycerin Potashes	White Pepper	Benzols Mercurials (U.S.A.) Opium Peppermint oil (North Country) Senega (spot)

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Business is moderate on this market. Opium is still quoted \$5.65, with lower tendency. Hydrastis steady at \$2, and \$1.75 for the new root. Peppermint oil has declined to \$1.75. Cascara sagrada unchanged. Copaiba is lower—viz. 38c. Senega easy at 47c. Mercurials have declined by 3c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACID, ACETIC.—Manufacturers propose to advance the price soon, and lead acetate will be proportionately advanced by about 5 per cent.

ACID, CITRIC.—English makers are full up with orders and some cannot take fresh orders for prompt delivery. Crystals forward delivery are quoted 1s. 4½d. and spot 1s. 4½d.

ACID, TARTARIC.—The demand keeps up and contracts are being taken up well. Prices remain English 10d. and foreign 9½d. to 9¾d.

BALSAM PERU.—The arrivals at Hamburg noted last week were tolu balsam, not Peruvian balsam.

BROMIDES.—A good deal of business has been done this week in 4 cwt. lots at the current quotations. The position is unchanged.

BUCHU LEAVES.—Ten bales arrived by last Saturday's boat (six bales short broad and four bales ovals). The price in New York is below the parity here. Little has been done privately this week, the spot value of good green round being 4s. per lb., and of ovals 2s.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese in 1 oz. tablets 1s. 7½d. per lb., ¼ oz. 1s. 8d.; German flowers (refined), 1s. 6¾d.

CHRYSAROBIN.—Makers are quoting 9d. per lb. more for so-called "chrysophanic acid."

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe during June amounted to 2,348,000 Amst. lbs., against 992,000 Amst. lbs. in 1909. Total shipments January-June 1910, 8,745,000 Amst. lbs.; 1909, 6,517,000 Amst. lbs.

CONDURANGO.—This bark is dearer, 35s. per cwt. c.i.f. now being wanted for "natural."

COPAIBA.—Central American is being offered at 1s. 10½d. on the spot and for 5 or 10-case lots this price would be shaded. Filtered Maranham is quoted at 2s. 2d. in tins in cases. Filtered Maracaibo in demand at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Ninety-two-per-cent. English powder is quoted 73s. per cwt., and 98-99-per-cent. at 77s. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Sound Russian is offering at 1s. 5½d. per lb. on the spot, and is a little more in demand. The market is firmer, and higher rates are expected.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—The new crop is now arriving, and 11s. 6d. per cwt. is asked on the spot. To arrive 7s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. London, would probably be accepted.

GALLS.—Dearer. The market has been cleared of all the remaining blue Persian at 57s. 6d. per cwt. The price is now 60s., but there is nothing available at that, or in sight.

GINGER.—Privately, demand for Jamaica is very quiet at last rates. There was none offered in Wednesday's auctions. Of Calicut 254 packages were offered and withdrawn.

GLYCERIN.—The rumoured retirement of two Continental makers from the Convention is not affecting this market, as they do not sell here; indeed, our market is very firm, and an advance is anticipated. One maker has already quoted 110s.

INDIARUBBER very firm and dearer. Para, fine hard, 10s. 1½d. per lb. nominal value, but it is difficult to find sellers.

IODINE.—An offer has been received this week from Japan of 1,000 lb. August shipment at 8s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. London.

IPECACUANHA.—There have been small sales of *Cartagena* at 5s. 3d. per lb., but 5s. 6d. is now asked. For *Matto Grosso* 8s. 6d. per lb. would probably still be accepted in some quarters, although 9s. is the general quotation.

JALAP.—Privately 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. is wanted according to resin percentage, and arrivals are passing into consumption steadily.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Reports from Italy state that several parcels have been shifted lately, and stocks are now very low. On the spot the price is 20s. to 21s. per cwt.

LIME JUICE.—In steady demand at 1s. 3d. for good pale; inferior has been sold down to 1s. 1d., but the market seems to have been cleared of all cheap parcels.

MENTHOL.—Steady on the spot at 8s. 6d. Kobayashi and 8s. 5d. Suzuki. The inquiry is good, and business has been done up to 8s. 6d., which is also the c.i.f. price to arrive. There is, however, difficulty in getting offers from Japan.

METHYLATED SPIRITS.—Industrial 64 o.p. is quoted 2s. per gal. naked.

OIL, ANISEED.—Star on spot remains at 4s. 6d., the c.i.f. price being firm at 4s. 3d. for "Red Ship."

OIL, CASSIA.—Steady at 3s. 6d. for 70-75 per cent., 3s. 8d. for 75-80 per cent., and 3s. 9d. for 80-85 per cent.; c.i.f. prices are 2s. 9d., 2s. 11d., and 3s. 1d.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The market continues quiet, 99s. c.i.f. London being the general price for Norwegian non-freezing.

Our Bergen correspondent, writing on July 4, says: The oil-market is quite lifeless, and we know of no transactions in cod-liver oil during the past week. Finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil can hardly be quoted above 95s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from here up to date amount to 5,170 barrels, against 6,550 barrels at the same date of 1909.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—American is in better demand and 7s. 9d. to 8s. is now the price. We hear of lower quotations, but buyers are not able to get the oil at less. The cheap lots of Japanese dementholised have now all gone into consumption, 5s. 3d. for Kobayashi and 5s. 2d. for Suzuki being the price for a little. Several holders have withdrawn for the time; 7s. 9d. per lb. would probably be accepted for good Wayne County oil on the spot, and the same figure to arrive.

OILS, SICILIAN.—There is little business doing in *lemon* and *orange oils*, and prices are unchanged. There is a better inquiry for *bergamot oil*, and prices are harder.

OPIMUM.—A little lower this week. Druggists' quality on spot is quoted 13s., but there is nothing doing; in fact, buyers of all kinds are holding their hands, and will do so for several weeks yet, until definite information is available about the new crop. Wednesday's telegrams from Smyrna state that 10½ per cent. manufacturers' drug for July-August shipment is offered at 10s. 3d.

A Smyrna correspondent, writing on June 28, says: Business has been active, with a good demand for England. On June 27 buyers bought 53 cases, for which slightly higher rates were paid. These deals were distributed as follows: Two cases of new Karahissar (9 per cent.) at 96 piastres (11s. 6d.), four cases of Adet at 11s. 3d., and 22 cases of new Karahissar at 11s. 9d. Further 35 cases of extra Karahissar at 11s. 9d. were sold for August delivery. Arrivals up to June 28 amounted to 154 cases, against 71 last year at the same date. Stocks of old opium amount to 272 cases.

It is interesting to note that in Bombay on July 6 3,300 chests of opium realised an average of 2,062 rs. (137l. 10s.), as compared with 2,177 rs. in June, 3,082 rs. in May, and 3,827 rs. in April.

MORRIS ROOT.—A new arrival of very ordinary quality Mogador is being offered at 25s. per cwt. on the spot.

OTTO OF ROSE.—There are no definite selling prices, but 27s. per T. oz. is mentioned as the price for the new crop. From Bulgaria we learn that the market continues dull, neither inquiries nor sales having transpired since our last advice. The crop is fully up to the average, but the otto is of very ordinary grade.

A London agent favours us with the following report from his principals in Kazanlik, dated June 25: "The distillation has closed everywhere except in some villages in the Balkans and in the Western districts. The prospects up to the beginning of April were excellent and a very good and abundant crop was expected, but suddenly caterpillars appeared and did great damage to the buds. The heavy rains which started in the first half of April and lasted till the end of the distillation caused even more damage, with the result that the crop was changed from an abundant one to a very poor one. The rains also delayed the distillation, which, instead of lasting only about three weeks, had to be prolonged for over a month. These circumstances also had an effect on the roses, with the result that this year it takes about 20 kilos. of roses to produce a muscal of otto instead of about 15 kilos. There is every appearance that this year's crop will be 35 to 40 per cent. less than the last. The price will in consequence be considerably higher, and buyers are offering peasants the equivalent of about 26s. 4d. per ounce, but it is expected that it will go higher."

POTASHES.—Both Montreal and Canadians are wanting on the spot, and first sort Americans are in limited supply at 36s.

QUININE.—Steady. There is no change to report, prices remaining as quoted last week.

SANTONIN.—The further advance which was foreshadowed in our issue of June 25 (p. 966) took place on Friday, July 1, when the Convention intimated a rise of 9d. per lb., making the quotation for minimum lots of 2 cwt. in one delivery 37s. 9d. per lb. net, 39s. for 1 cwt., 40s. for 56 lb., 41s. for 28 lb., and 41s. 9d. for less.

SENEGA.—Cheaper on the spot, 2s. being asked, and to arrive new crop August shipment 1s. 9½d. Reports from the primary markets state that the new crop is likely to be a small one, and that higher prices will probably rule later

in the season; quotations to arrive vary from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f.

SERPENTARIA.—The new crop is now all in, and held strongly, the spot price being 2s. 4d. per lb. It is evident that higher prices will rule as the season advances.

SOY.—Wochan is in good demand at 1s. 4½d. per gal., duty paid, on the spot.

TAMARINDS.—East Indian is getting scarce on spot, 13s. 6d. to 14s. being asked, the c.i.f. price for 10-ton lots being 11s. 9d.

TONKA-BEANS.—There is an absence of stock here, and Angostura is about 12s. In New York retail sales of prime beans have been made at \$3 per lb.

WHITE PEPPER.—Easier; privately 6½d. per lb. is asked for fair, and 6¼d. per lb., c.i.f., d/w, for August-October shipment.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general tone of the heavy-chemical market keeps good, and there is an active all-round demand both for main and miscellaneous products, and this remark applies both to home and export business. Actual completed business on new account seems slightly quieter, but the tone is maintained by good deliveries against contract, and also by heavier inquiries on new account.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is quiet, though the demand seems to be sufficient to prevent any appreciable increase in available stocks. Inquiries for forward are not resulting in business to any extent, owing to the divergence in the views of buyers and sellers *re* prices. Present nearest figures are essentially the same as before. Beckton prompt, 12l.; Beckton terms, 11l. 10s.; London, 11l. 10s.; Leith, 11l. 17s. 6d. to 11l. 18s. 9d.; Hull, 11l. 13s. 9d.; and Liverpool, 11l. 15s.

BARIUM-PRODUCTS are in good all-round demand, both on general and contract account, and values are well maintained at steady rates. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium, in paste form, 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton in ordinary casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes varies from 35s. to 90s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Chloride of barium continues steadier at 6l. 15s. to 7l. 2s. 6d. per ton in casks for ordinary refined coarse or fine crystals. Precipitated carbonate of barium steady, at 6l. to 7l. per ton in bags. Hydrate of barium, purest crystals, 13l. to 14l. per ton in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Fused concentrated barium hydrate, 56 to 60 per cent. BaO solid, in 6 to 7 cwt. drums, 13l. 15s. to 14l. per ton, and crushed in special drums about 3 cwt. each, 15l. 5s. to 15l. 10s. per ton. Crude calcined barium sulphide, 70 to 75 per cent., 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 15s. per ton.

BENZOLS are weak, and show a further decline, 90 per cent. now standing at 6½d. to 7¼d., and 50 per cent. 7¼d. to 7¾d., according to market.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are somewhat on the quiet side. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export 3½d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export, 2¾d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow.

LEAD-PRODUCTS are moving fairly well, and on the whole are steady. White lead 16l., and red lead 15l. 5s. per ton Tyne; white acetate of lead, 23l. to 23l. 5s.; brown acetate of lead, 21l. to 21l. 5s.; nitrate of lead, 25l. 15s. to 26l., all per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

ZINC SALTS are in fair request at late figures. Zinc-sulphate crystals, 6l. 15s. to 7l. per ton, and zinc-chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6l. to 6l. 5s. per ton.

MAGNESIUM SALTS continue to move steadily at unaltered rates. Sulphate, 62s. 6d. to 65s. per ton; chloride, 67s. 6d. to 70s. per ton; and carbonate, 30s. to 35s. per cwt.

Manchester Chemical-market.

July 6.

The annual holidays have now commenced in Lancashire, and this fact, coupled with the half-yearly stocktakings, is causing a quieter feeling in heavy chemicals. It is expected, however, that the export returns will be again of a favourable character. Caustic soda of high strength is still difficult to obtain, but bleaching powder and ammonia alkali are quiet, although there is not much change to note in values. Salteake firm. There has been a shade better feeling to note in sulphate of copper at 17l. 12s. 6d. to 17l. 17s. 6d. per ton, best brands, delivered Manchester. There is, however, no quotable change in white powdered arsenic, which remains dull. Sulphate of iron (green copperas) is lower for export than has been the case for some months past. Recovered rock sulphur quoted 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton on rails makers' works. Carbonate of potash rather higher at 19l. to 19l. 5s. per ton for 90 to 92 per cent. Chlorate in quiet inquiry. Acids

in fair demand and generally in sellers' favour. Manganese in poor inquiry at about late rates. Methylated spirit (industrial), 2s.; solvent wood naphtha, 2s. 6d., and miscible 60 o.p., 2s. 4d. Coal-tar products generally quiet. Sulphate of ammonia lower at 11/ 10s. per ton on rails Manchester.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

CITRIC ACID.—The demand is large, owing to the hot weather. It is curious to note that the increase of consumption, which in former years would probably have caused a decided upward movement, has not affected the price to any considerable extent. The situation is steady, and it is possible to buy lead-free crystals at m.287.50 per 100 kilos.

CREOSOTE.—A further advance of about m.25 per 100 kilos. is notified by the makers, and this is readily paid by purchasers. The market is firm, and still higher prices may prevail.

DEXTRIN.—A weaker tendency is observable. The more favourable weather has a depressing influence on the prices of all potato-products, and, as always happens in such cases, only the strictly necessary wants are being filled; from m.26 to m.27 per 100 kilos. is quoted.

GENTIAN.—The stocks in hand are inconsiderable, and difficulty has been experienced recently in getting the root from the sources of production. Digging on a considerable scale appears to have taken place, as offers for delivery both for French and Eastern root are made. Easier prices are expected later.

GLYCERIN.—A report from Paris states that the market is very steady, and, what is extraordinary, crude glycerin rises almost every week, the last advance being one of 5f. The demand for unrefined quality exceeds the production, owing to the important contracts made by the dynamite-works covering all 1911. Lower prices are therefore out of the question up to the end of the year, and higher quotations may be expected. Rumours are now circulating in Germany to the effect that a number of the manufacturers now associated in the Convention will separate in July, and the possibility is not excluded that the whole organisation may break up.

JALAP.—Recently no supplies have come on to the Hamburg market, and as consumers came forward prices steadied still further, m.3 per kilo. being paid for 10 per cent. For high percentage (14 per cent.) m.3.75 is asked and paid. Manufacturers' supplies here are much lightened, and probably do not exceed 1,000 kilos. Should the market rise still further, these stocks will find ready consumers, despite the high quotations.

POTASH PRUSSATE.—The lower quotations introduced last February continue to a large extent. The fact that the tendency has in the meanwhile become steady is due to increased demand and to large purchases which have been made.

TARTARIC ACID.—The large stocks in second-hands bought at low prices prevent any headway being made at present. It may, however, be reckoned that during the summer higher quotations will prevail.

American Drug-market.

New York, June 28.

The drug-market has since the last letter report shown more positive signs of sharing the general contraction which characterises industry as a whole. While prices as a rule are steady on the basis of a jobbing movement, there is marked absence of the confidence in future values and easy disposal which prompts speculative buying.

ALOES.—With the arrival of new crop Curaçao prices declined, the range now quoted being 7½c. for 100-case lots and 8c. for 10 cases. The uncertainty regarding the extent of the crop renders the market firm at present, but in some quarters materially lower prices are predicted. Gourds are scarce at 10c.

ASAETIDA continues in poor supply, with prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50, according to grade, the outside figure being for U.S.P. The recent offerings at London are not supposed to be of a quality available for this market.

CANADA BALSAM is reported in short supply in country markets, and some spot dealers hold firm views at \$4.75. The poor demand, however, offsets this tendency as a general feature, and \$4.65 can be done. Oregon is steady at \$1.10.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Open quotations are 7½c. and 8c. as to age and quantity, but in view of the approaching peel it is quite unlikely that these prices would be realised for large lots, despite the confident views held at primary sources.

COPAIBA continues inactive, and with the arrival of further supplies the market has an easy appearance at 40c. and 42c. for C. and S. American. Pará is worth 45c.

GINSENG has firmer tendency owing to the limited supply of the choicer grades and an active export demand. Wild Eastern is quoted at \$7.50 and \$8 for select shapes, the range being extended from \$6 for cultivated and less attractive pieces, the appearance being the sole criterion of value. Practically the whole of the consumption is for Chinese account.

HYDRASTIS is in moderate demand at present, mostly for export, and prices are unchanged at \$2 and \$2.10 for drug of standard quality. A fair quantity of spring and summer "dig" is offered from country markets at \$1.90 or less, but with allowance for moisture, etc., a lower basis than \$2 is scarcely warranted for U.S.P. grade.

PECAUANHA.—Most dealers have advanced quotations to \$1.40 and \$1.50 owing to limited supplies and in sympathy with foreign markets. The former price at \$1.25 is, however, still named in other quarters.

JALAP is in poor supply, with prices firm at 35c. Only limited supplies are reported available at primary sources.

OPIMUM is in easy tendency at \$5.75 under the influence of crop news and a backward demand.

PAIREIRA BRAVA.—Shipments for this market have been limited for some time, and with a fair demand on spot prices are higher at 40c. and 45c.

PEPPERMINT OIL (AMERICAN) is quoted at the former price of \$1.85 for tins, but in view of the approaching crop lower prices are expected.

SENEGA.—Good supplies of last year's collection are reported available in country markets, and under a slow demand spot prices have declined to 50c.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of June 1910, and to the stocks on June 30:

	June		Stocks		1910	
	Landed	Delivd	1910	1909	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs. etc.	135	147	955	448	1,492	935
Aniseed, star.....cs.	—	—	1,574	284	1,366	1
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	774	1,144	5,810	6,469	5,862	5,989
Balsams.....cks.	308	24	592	480	422	337
Calumba.....bgs.	—	—	53	57	63	61
Camphor.....pkgs.	639	782	1,277	1,201	4,433	5,832
Cadamoms.....	278	378	1,824	1,254	2,526	2,468
Cascara sagrada tons	—	17	413	496	79	84
Cinchona.....pkgs.	537	448	5,090	4,495	3,254	2,887
Cocculus indicus ..	31	39	531	767	362	346
Cochineal.....bgs.	—	63	1	64	77	87
Cubebs.....	58	15	157	110	165	137
Dragon's blood pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galls.....	184	537	1,716	2,170	1,623	1,390
Gums—	—	—	4	8	2	2
Ammoniacum ..	96	55	483	320	760	637
Animi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabic ..	1,898	1,364	94,751	6,930	4,731	5,769
Asafoetida.....	134	65	318	125	573	343
Benzoin ..	95	143	1,210	1,278	1,090	1,145
Copal.....	3,305	3,516	22,255	26,349	21,248	21,035
Damar ..	766	214	5,378	4,446	3,639	2,281
Galbanum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge.....	14	12	99	106	65	98
Guaiaecum ..	—	2	44	67	—	10
Kauri ... tons net	64	60	320	341	227	262
Kino.....pkgs.	—	—	35	75	—	40
Mastic ..	—	2	33	18	34	2
Myrrh, E.I....	45	49	335	337	298	215
Olibanum ..	107	34	254	841	393	420
Sandarac.....	276	132	607	813	891	606
Tragacanth.....	1,646	1,535	5,338	7,832	8,902	6,558
Indiarubber ... tons	738	510	1,469	499	4,198	3,344
Ipecacuanha—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cartagena .. pkgs.	3	24	222	91	295	133
E.I.	3	—	10	3	4	38
Matto Grosso ..	12	—	32	75	22	92
Minas ..	—	—	31	6	50	19
Jalap ..	28	20	17	27	81	71
Nux vomica ..pkgs.	7	678	489	872	940	1,737
Oils—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Aniseed, star...cs.	—	6	7	49	30	54
†Cassia ..	27	37	17	105	105	145
Castor ..	95	49	142	139	417	372
Cocunut..... tons	158	159	160	336	613	639
Olive ..	223	334	1,720	2,005	2,838	2,295
Palm ..	—	3	—	4	—	7
Quinine..... lb.	4,625	3,299	222,026	205,639	45,778	28,835
Rhubarb..... cs.	17	27	425	511	384	440
Sarsaparilla ... bls.	41	101	459	392	458	477
Senna ..	282	333	1,036	614	2,703	2,707
Shellac ..	3,491	4,049	77,689	42,878	43,568	22,126
Turnerie ..	71	21	270	287	271	157
Wax—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bees' ..	495	390	1,517	1,370	2,394	2,584
Vegetable ..	15	145	745	924	706	728

* Corrected.

† Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

Personalities.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

KING GEORGE V. has consented to become Patron of the Royal Institution.

MR. GEO. F. PIRIE, chemist, Coronation Buildings, Germiston, South Africa, is now at home on holiday.

MR. H. MAGNESS-ELGAR, of Martin Elgar, Ltd., has returned to Cape Town after a prolonged business tour in the Far East.

MR. R. SHORROCK, J.P., President of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association, is one of the donors of special scholarships for the Darwen Secondary School.

VISCOUNT HILL, L.C.C., Lieut.-Colonel George J. Scott, D.S.O., and Mr. H. Kelway Bamber, M.V.O., have been admitted as freemen and liverymen of the Spectacle-makers' Company.

MR. E. C. C. BALY, F.R.S., lecturer in Spectroscopy in University College, London, has been appointed to the "Grant" Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of Liverpool University, in succession to the late Dr. Campbell Brown.

MR. CHARLES W. TINLING, General Manager of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., and Mrs. Tinling are now staying at the Hôtel Métropole, London, and expect to be in Europe until the beginning of August.

MR. E. GRANT HOOPER, F.I.C., F.C.S., is to be the next Chairman of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, not Mr. Gordon Salamon, as stated last week. Mr. Grant Hooper is a member of the Government Laboratory Staff.

THE India team which shot at Bisley last week for the Empire challenge trophy was commanded by Major Donald Smith, of the Madras Volunteer Guards, who also shot in the team and scored 246. Major Smith is the managing director of Messrs. W. S. Smith & Co., Ltd., chemists, Madras.

MR. MARMADUKE FIRTH, President of the Bradford Chemists' Association, has been elected the representative of the Association upon the Council of the Bradford Chamber of Trade, in place of Mr. W. K. Jackson, chemist and druggist, who has been appointed on the Council of the Chamber by the members of that body.

MR. FRANCIS ALFRED ROGERS, chemist and druggist, 327 Oxford Street, London, W., who has been co-opted a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, was born at Stamford, Lincolnshire. He was educated at the local grammar school, and apprenticed to the late Mr. George Patterson, chemist, Red Lion Square, Stamford. This business, the oldest in the town, is now carried on by Mr. G. A. Johnson. Mr. Rogers passed the Minor in 1886, and became assistant in the Oxford Street pharmacy of Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. When that firm gave up their retail pharmacies, Mr. Rogers, who had become manager, took over the premises, and has made

headway in spite of the high rents and rates of that important thoroughfare. Mr. Rogers has worked quietly for the Pharmaceutical Society in such capacities as scrutineer of voting papers, etc., but his growing business has kept him fully employed, so as to leave him little time for more ambitious public offices. He was President of the Western Chemists' Association in 1904, in which body he has always taken great interest.

COREAN GINSENG.—Only 180½ worth of white ginseng was exported from Corea in 1908, whereas 87,281½ worth of red ginseng was included in the figures for 1908. The average exports during the past five years have been valued at 22,355½.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded.

Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest.

Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the "C. & D." does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

The Time of Thermometers.

SIR,—I note a communication on the above subject from Mr. Hicks, of Hatton Garden; it is right to say that the instruments which I advertised on were not Mr. Hicks's make, but thirty-second and sixty-second thermometers of other makes as found in the market.

Yours truly,
J. C. McWALTER.

B.P.C. Papers.

SIR,—In your issue of July 2, you have made the statement that at the Cambridge meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference Dr. Sims Woodhead and I will communicate a paper on "Bacteriological Tests for Disinfectants as Affected by Various Influences." It is true that Dr. Sims Woodhead is making a communication with reference to disinfectants at the meeting, but the other paper is by myself and Mr. R. C. Woodcock, F.I.C., F.C.S., the exact title of our paper being "Bacteriological Testings of Certain Disinfectants and the Results as Affected by Varying Conditions."

Yours faithfully,
Limehouse, E., July 4. C. T. KINGZETT.

Alcohol-licences.

SIR,—I have read with mixed feelings your report of the recent meeting of the Chemical Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, when various suggestions were made in regard to the increased duty on "off" retail spirit-licences with the view of overcoming the obstacle or getting it bodily removed. In a discussion of this sort it is imperative to consider what is the likely official attitude in the suggestion of retailing alcohol on a preferential basis by wholesale druggists and chemists. If I mistake not, it is that no safeguard exists to the Revenue that such alcohol will not be ultimately drunk, say, in the form of pick-me-ups, tonics, cordials, or other potable mixtures other than preparations in the form of medicines. Could the Revenue authorities be assured that all the alcohol sold by wholesale druggists was used for medicinal purposes, the difficulty could the more easily be surmounted. Parliament might then be induced either to exempt druggists from licence liability or grant a special alcohol-licence. In the potability of the spirit lies the weakness of the claim for preferential licence treatment, and nothing can be done to convert such alcohol into a medicinal spirit without destroying its utility to the customer. What Revenue objections are there to the grant of a retail licence restricted to spirits of wine at and above 43 o.p.? It might be urged that such a special licence was unnecessary, seeing that there is one in force which answers the purpose—viz., the present spirits retail "off." By partitioning off a portion of the premises so that there is no internal communication with the remainder of the premises, and obtaining a separate assessment for such a "lock-up," it lies within the power of druggists and manufacturers to a large extent to curtail the amount of licence-duty chargeable. The Revenue authorities might turn round and ask why, because spirits of wine is used in medicines, should druggists ask for preferential treatment? In other words, why should that sentimental clause in an antiquated Act be allowed any longer to favour a class of men who, not content with the privilege already vouchsafed them, seek further favours? The wine and spirit merchant is quite ready to relieve the wholesale druggist and chemical manufacturer from the



MR. F. A. ROGERS.

onus of supplying such strong spirit if the latter will send their customers along. Another Revenue objection might be that so low a quantity as 2 gals. was well within the purchasing power of hospital authorities and chemists, and that the principle of preferential treatment claimed would open up political difficulties and favour charges of tempting drinkers to the chemist's shop—a charge from which the chemist is not altogether free under present conditions. Mr. John C. Umney characterised this question as a difficult problem, and apparently the only solution seems to be to grin and bear it. Whatever facet is presented reflects the obnoxious "potability" embedded in the centre. Chemists and manufacturers are up against a stone wall, for the framers of the definition of "spirits" took especial care to circumvent any strategists who might seek to get to the other side without passing through the approved portals of "duty" and "licence." The wholesale druggist sells strong waters, and the chemist retails them dilute; the spirit merchant sells both "strong waters" and "weak waters," the difference being one of degree only, the ultimate destination being, in the majority of instances, the alimentary canal. Doubtless the aim of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not to catch the innocent wholesale druggist and chemical manufacturer in his new legislative net, but landed he is, and to open the mesh for his escape would be likely to bring about mischiefs impossible to gauge.

OVERPROOF. (217/44.)

[There is a precedent for preferential treatment in the 1880 concession to registered chemists, permitting them to sell up to 8 oz. of alcohol to medical and scientific gentlemen without a spirit-licence. Moreover, the statutory enactment of the eighteenth century as regards spirits and for medicinal purposes is as sane in the twentieth century as it was when it came into force.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Sale Plans.

SIR,—It was not my intention to intervene again in this correspondence until a later date, but I think it may make it more useful if I deal at once with the three letters which you published last week. "Chemist's" letter is most interesting and valuable. I would only say that the particular "proprietary" in question is at present a monopoly (*i.e.*, protected by patents), and therefore not one where "one of his own" applies, and is "on the P.A.T.A." The other two letters are from advertising agents—I beg pardon; "experts"!—but in appealing to readers of the *C. & D.* I hoped to get the opinions and kind suggestions of the C.s and D.s who are handling the goods, not merely those of gentlemen (on whose abilities I would not for one moment cast the smallest reflection) who would like to handle the appropriation. Moreover, the very tone of Mr. Russell's diatribe (for which, however, the style of his own advertising literature quite prepared me) discounts the value of his criticisms from the start. This gentleman apparently still has to learn that assertion, even very low and blatant assertion, is not proof and does not always carry conviction. "Vis Vitæ" is clearly much more competent to handle an appropriation, and, as a matter of fact, practically every one of his suggestions has already been used. But, I repeat, it is the opinions of the trade which were invited, and which, I am happy to think, will be encouraged, to come forth by "Xrayser II.'s" most kind and sympathetic reference to the Symposium which you, Sir, were good enough to allow me to initiate. I may, perhaps, just add to my original letter, as Mr. Russell blames me for omitting it, that the "line" is at present a "season's" one, but capable of being made an "all-year" one. There would, however, always be an increased business during the summer. You, at any rate, will appreciate my reasons for not satisfying Mr. Russell's curiosity as to precisely what "line" it is!

Yours obediently,

SUB JUDICE. (217/14.)

SIR,—Will you permit me to suggest that the correspondence which you publish under this heading should be limited to that of the parties concerned—*viz.*, manufacturers and retailers? The interference of advertising experts in the discussion is more likely, by introducing a third interest, to confuse than to illuminate the issues.

"Sub Judice" committed himself to nothing. He expressed no preference and assumed no responsibility for any advertising plan whatever; he merely out-

lined certain hypothetical plans and asked retailers to indicate their preferences. For this he has been subjected to severe criticism, and described as an employer of "sloppy, unthoughtful advertising"! Such a criticism might be applied with more justice to the manner of operating the plan described by "Chemist," whose letter appears in your issue of July 2. Fancy engaging in an advertising campaign and distributing 2,000 illustrated booklets (supplied, presumably, at considerable expense by the proprietor of the infants' food) without having a single tin of the food in stock! Is "Chemist" under the impression that he rendered intelligent, business-like assistance in this undertaking? He may have intended vaguely that, if the advertising succeeded in creating a demand for the food, he would, after informing a number of would-be customers that he did not even stock it, buy a tin and reluctantly take the profit which, no doubt, was guaranteed!

Despondent statements have been made recently to the effect that protected proprietaries are about the only profitable merchandise now handled by the chemist. Surely, if this is a fact, it should inspire gratitude rather than antagonism to manufacturers. Retail-price competition in legitimate pharmaceutical lines and in unprotected or inadequately protected proprietaries is the root of the evil. That certain manufacturers have been willing to supply the retailer's demand for something cheaper has not shifted the responsibility for the logical result, which is exemplified by the retail price of cascara tablets, for instance. Many retailers make it a point of honour to hand out promptly all the advertised things bearing microscopical profits. The energies of these men appear to be fully absorbed in meeting competition. They expect the manufacturers of profitable protected proprietaries to go out into the wilderness, capture the customers, and drive them into their pharmacies upon the off-chance of the aforesaid P.P.P. being in stock, overlooking the fact that if the manufacturer does this he cannot give the chemist as large a profit as he would do if he received adequate assistance from him.

There is some ground for believing that the chemist will supply anything for which a specific demand is created, *profit or no profit*. Is it surprising, therefore, that the manufacturer who is prepared to force the demand sees no great necessity for considering the chemist, who too often will only take a live interest when he is allowed to cut prices, and who for a small consideration will readily fill his window with the stuff which does not yield him a living profit? Of course, there are many notable exceptions to this class of retailers, and they will be found in all cases to be men possessed of personality and energy; men who would never think of engaging in an advertising campaign which was unsupported by the salesmen at their counters; men who pay little attention to competitors' prices, but are known to buy the best the market offers, and to sell it at a fair price—the same price to everyone, including strangers.

The comment of "Xrayser II." in your last issue—the ten lines beginning with "The interests of the manufacturer," etc.—furnishes a safe starting-point for consideration of this subject. It need not be pretended, however, that the interests of all manufacturers are identical with those of the retailer. The manufacturer who forces the demand can look upon the chemist's profit in a different way from those manufacturers who rely upon the support of the retailer. I trust that a frank discussion of this subject will lead to a better understanding all round.

MANUFACTURER. (220/17.)

Wine-licences in Ireland.

SIR,—The chemist's licence to sell medicated wines in Ireland is, I now find, placed on the same footing as the public-house, and the hitherto annual payment is now dependent on the valuation and the actual money payment doubled. This is a monstrous charge, and considering the amount of medicated wines sold will kill the trade, and we would much rather be without the trade than pay such an imposition. I would suggest that a charge equal to that of the methylated-spirit tax would be ample here in Ireland, and would give the Government the required supervision of the trade; that is, unless they want an extra

revenue out of the unfortunate chemist in addition to the extra spirit-duty of 3s. 9d. a gallon on the S.V.R. We are considering whether it would not be better to give up the sale of these medicated wines, but it might have the effect of sending our customers to the public-house, as the Government evidently want to do with us, as they have put us on a par with them.—Yours truly,
Cork, June 29.

RICHARD BLAIR.

A Draft Dentists Bill.

SIR,—The text of a Bill issued with the authority of the British Dental Association for the reconstruction of the dental profession is couched in such language as to entirely suppress the practice of dentistry in conjunction with any other occupation or calling. This is a direct menace to the many pharmacists *bonâ fide* doing dental work. It is a gross injustice to suggest that the conducting of a pharmacy should disqualify anyone from doing dental work, providing always that he has the necessary five years' experience (the time specified in the proposed new Act). In common honesty, a dental connection built up by years of honest work, and producing a fair portion of a man's income, should not be thus ruthlessly filched from him.

Yours truly,

DENTAL CHEMIST. (218/62.)

SIR,—The writer of the letter signed "Celsus" in last week's issue appears to me to be anxious for a general recognition of the unqualified (or unregistered), amounting practically to the abolition of all examinations and compulsory training. Is he prepared to go the same length with the drug-trade? This writer's arguments, spite of his talk about scores of years, are about thirty-three years out of date, for the Act of 1878 embraced practically all who were practising dentistry at that period. I remember those years very clearly, and there was not a vast number of dental practitioners prior to 1878. In one town of about 25,000 inhabitants (now 50,000) there were in 1868 at most six or seven—two, I think, were L.D.S.R.C. surgeons, three were chemists, and one was a watchmaker. There were about the same number in 1878, when the Act passed and embraced all who were practising and took the trouble to register. Certainly no one can complain that the 1878 Act was very strictly applied, for to my certain knowledge there are men on the Register who, if years count for anything, were, in 1878, "being skelped in school," as David Balfour says. I myself, after five years with one of these chemist-dentists (we did mostly plate work, as vulcanite was not so much asked for), was actually in business for myself in 1878, and took advantage of the Act. It never occurred to me that I was doing any injury to the next generation. I thought that just as I had to "swat" for my Minor and otherwise legally qualify, so others would have to do. "Celsus" reminds me of a chemist friend who, on commencing business five years ago, took up (after trying and chucking photographic goods) tooth-extraction, etc. Now, to hear him talk, one would imagine him to be the originator of artificial teeth. It must be obvious that anyone taking up dental work of recent years must have known all about the 1878 Act. Nothing, in my view, has done so much harm to the practice of pharmacy as defined in our own Act of 1868 as the action of the trade in this matter. In all the long struggle against the Stores and other competition we have been crying "hands off" our own preserve, while quite ready and anxious to put "hands on" other people's. If "Celsus" is one of those who performed operations, made and fitted artificial teeth, and brought the art to the greatest perfection, etc., scores of years ago, he is clearly entitled to figure on the Register; so what, after all, is his grievance?

I am, etc.,

PHARMACIST AND R.D.S. (218/92.)

Observations and Reflections on Sales of Narcotics.

SIR,—It is not often I disagree with "Xrayser II." but I am not at all of his opinion as to the duty of chemists in relation to victims of the morphia-habit. I believe that, when we are certain—and only in the rarest cases is certainty impossible—that a habit is being, or has been, created, it is our imperative duty to warn our customer and to cut off supplies. I have had my share of the difficulties "Xrayser II." speaks of, but I have all along

made it a habit of principle not to encourage this pernicious habit. In doing so I have lost customers for other things as well as morphia and cocaine, but I have gained friends; and I could show you letters from customers who have thanked me for pointing out their danger and helping them to break their chains before it was too late. I have had letters, too, from customers begging me not to supply them with cocaine, no matter how urgent their order appeared to be. Is "Xrayser II." quite sure that the people of whom he speaks, who can take opium in incredible quantities without moral degradation, are all willing victims? I believe that the vast majority would give anything to be able to throw off the habit. But so long as soft-hearted pharmacists are willing to supply the drug, these wretched people—whose power of volition is practically atrophied, so to speak—will buy it when the craving comes on. If only we could help them at the critical moment to tide over their misery without the drug, what a fine service we would render them, even if it does mean the loss on the profit of 7 oz. of laudanum a week.

I am, etc.,

SCOTTY. (218/96.)

SIR,—I always read "Xrayser II." with great interest, generally with profit, and have frequently admired the wide range of knowledge revealed of men and things. In the issue of July 2 your contributor touched a subject on which I am particularly tender, and I for one regretted he did not deal with the matter on the higher plane of morality. I refer to his remarks on the "law with regard to the sale of morphia" (and allied drugs), in which the commercial aspect of such sales was rather supported (though apologetically) than discouraged. The argument is, Should I seek to cut off the supply of a drug to victims of whatever habit (1) when I am not sure whether it is even doing harm, and (2) knowing if I do they will go elsewhere and get it? Taking the last first, more's the pity these drugs are so freely supplied apart from thought of consequences. But while granting there is a problem to face in knowing how to deal with those who have become victims, it is equally true there would be fewer victims if there was more difficulty in obtaining the particular drug to satisfy the increasing demand of the appetite. I think we have a very good illustration of this at the present time in the marked decrease in drunkenness and accompanying crime through the extra duty on spirit putting it beyond the reach of many, and I fail to see the difference between a publican making drunkards and paupers with drink, and chemists doing the same with drugs, simply because there is a demand for them. If this £ s. d. spirit is to be the guiding principle in this matter, I dissent with all my heart. I do not pretend to be above my business, nor am I independent of it, but in conducting my business I have made it a rule first to sell as little as possible of that class of drug at all—i.e., laudanum, veronal, chloral, etc.; and, second, if begun under medical prescription, to see that it is not continued into a habit. I think it is assuming a good deal "that the laudanum-taking habit itself may be indulged to an almost incredible extent without serious physical injury or general moral degradation." It is not my experience. Physical deterioration, mental deterioration, and poverty, all as a rule accompany the drug-habit. It would take too long to give cases of individual dealing, but, if not always successful in curing the habit, such dealing anyhow tends to throw an increased responsibility on the shoulders of the person concerned, and clears one's own conscience. I have had to regret there was no union in dealing with these cases, but I must say I have suffered this financial loss without unduly feeling the martyr spirit.

Yours faithfully,

COUNTRY CHEMIST. (218/28.)

Re Prescribing Opium.

SIR,—I think the letter by Dr. Jones in your issue of June 25 is quite uncalled for, as without doubt it is incorrect to order "Pulv. papaver somniferum" when wishing to prescribe opium. The B.P. says opium is the juice obtained by incision from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. The synonym for opium is not "Papaver somniferum." The chemists in the doctor's own district may possibly be used to his peculiar way of

ordering this drug, but other chemists might very easily be misled, particularly so if the writing was at all indistinct, which is usually the case. I also beg to point out the mistake in the Latin for "at bedtime." It should be "hora somni," not "hora somnium."

Yours faithfully,

Sheffield, June 29.

G. F. H. COATES.

SIR,—On what ground "The Lancet" suggests "pulv. papaver somniferum" as being a synonym for opium is beyond comprehension. On turning to the B.P. opium is described as being "the juice obtained from unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*," Squire's "Companion," Southall's "Materia Medica," Martindale, and other authorities confirm the undisputed source of opium. Now, if pulv. papaver somniferum is ordered, what is there to infer that opium is wanted? Why not use powdered poppy, fruit, flowers, stalk, or root? In these days of freak prescriptions it is quite possible the prescriber wishes the plant itself or some part of it to be used. It may interest Dr. Jones to know we are frequently called upon to dispense drugs in conjunction with some advertised secret remedy for falling hair, back-ache, and other diseases to which the human body is heir to. As that style of prescription is springing up like mushrooms, it behoves chemists to use every precaution, and ensure that customers get what is actually in the mind of the prescriber.

A PILL PUNCHER.

SIR,—While endorsing the views of the chemists opposed to Dr. Jones's views re prescribing opium, I have another good reason for disputing the synonym for same and dispensing it, and that is, spies are on the warpath and are only too glad to expose the dispensing-chemist as a rogue and a cheat. In the past the chemist has been plainly told he shouldn't think and construe meanings, but just do what he is told. What would have been the result had he done so in this case? I rejoice to find the six have proved themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them by all reasonable medical men and the sick public. By all means let doctors use descriptions that will prevent inquisitive and nervous patients quizzing the nature of drugs ordered, but do let us have a thorough understanding and no ambiguity. I have had customers who have brought in prescriptions, and have read the names of each drug for me to write down, and one was indignant when I told him he was ordering a poisonous dose, and, of course, refused to dispense it. We wish to work with the doctors, but they must not presume to know everything, for even they differ among themselves.

Yours truly,

B. P. (217/7.)

SIR,—I had no idea when I launched my innocent prescription of pulv. pap. som. that it would cause such a fluttering in the pharmaceutical dovecotes. I honestly thought that p.p.s. was universally recognised as the synonym for opium, or, if I might be allowed to express it, a medico-pharmaceutical masonic sign between the doctor and chemist that opium was intended. In Rouse's "Synonyms" *papaver somniferum* is given as a synonym for opium preparations. I have evidently erred in using p.p.s., but I am glad to have done so in good company—e.g., "The Lancet." I should like to call attention to a clerical error (only discovered when too late to correct), which I greatly regret, the omission of the genitive, in the words "somniferum" and "somnia"; it was a stupid mistake, and has opened the way for sneers from the "superior" type of person, who never makes mistakes. I want neither Latin Grammar nor *materia medica*; my knowledge of both subjects is no doubt equal to theirs, and before launching their diatribes they might have had the decency to wait and see if I had noticed and repaired my error. I wish to thank Mr. Hogg, of Belfast, for taking up the cudgels on my behalf; but it was a forlorn hope. In future I shall have to adopt a different nomenclature, and say good-bye to *papaver somniferum*.

I am glad that all correspondents signed their names and gave their addresses, except in one notable instance, that of "A Manchester Chemist." Some of the letters were written in a kindly and courteous vein, others absolutely vitriolic.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

GEORGE REGINALD JONES,

L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng.

Subscribers' Symposium. (Information Solicited or Supplied.)

Telephone for Chemists.

Will any subscribers give annual total cost of above in London, and their opinions as to whether it pays or not to instal same?—*Scncr.* (209/49.)

[Our correspondent should apply to the National Telephone Co. and the Post Office as to the cost. The latter part of his query will, no doubt, be answered on postcards by some subscribers.—ED. C. & D.]

"Wait and See" in Dentistry.

"Hesitation has lost many chemists excellent opportunities in all that pertains to the treatment of the teeth. They keep on putting off a decision until some other man comes along and establishes a practice, and are then surprised to find there is enough business to be had for him to make a decent living, while they were hesitating as to whether they would ever see any interest on the few pounds we advise them is necessary to give our line a fair start."—So writes *Dental Mechanic*. (208/26.)

Sale of Spirituous Medicines.

Your article on "Surprised Grocers" should be of special interest to chemists, for does not almost every small "general dealer" stock such things as sweet nitre, spirit of camphor, and sal volatile? If, as your article points out, it is illegal for grocers or other persons except physicians, apothecaries, surgeons, and chemists, to sell these articles without a spirit-licence, then does it not also apply to the numerous unqualified drug-store keepers who sell everything that chemists do, with the possible exception of poisons; or do the Revenue authorities stretch the meaning of the word "chemist" so as to include unqualified drug-store men?—*Northern Chemist*. (218/48.)

[The Board of Customs and Excise issued instructions to their officers in June 1909, extending to companies which conform to Section 3, Sub-section 4, of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act the privilege of selling medicated wines and spirituous medicines without licence. See *C. & D.*, June 26, 1909, p. 979. Persons trading as chemists who are not chemists do not enjoy the privilege.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Aqua Pura.

For some time nothing really novel has been placed before the public by pharmacists as an advertisement of their superior knowledge and skill. Why don't they try to make people purchase "water" from them—plain, simple, sterilised water at 1½d. the litre? Such is being done in France, and it has apparently caught on. Several of the pharmacies at Rouen have a good show in their windows of white glass conical flasks with clip stoppers bearing labels that the contents are spring water, sterilised at 115° C.; also notices that "all prescriptions are dispensed with sterilised water." At one pharmacy an elaborate apparatus is rigged up at the side of the shop-window showing the water coming out in bubbly drops into a glass funnel with a white filter-paper, thence into a large glass barrel with a glass tap; and at another a whole room, enamelled white all over, with various sterilising and bacteriological apparatus, is on view through a large plate-glass window, with now and again an assistant dressed in white at work manipulating something or other.—J. R. MARTEN (Brighton).

Legal Queries.

Consult the legal information in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1910 before writing about your difficulty.

Ajax (211/14).—A man who fails in an action and has to pay costs may have his bank-balance seized and business sold by order of Court. If, in such a case, the business were *bona fide* sold and transferred to someone else, the judgment creditor could not touch it then, but in default of payment he would have the right to take bankruptcy proceedings, in which event the sale and transfer would be liable to be upset.

Salisbury (205/36).—Some years ago A rented a piece of land in X Street for building on. It had sufficient frontage for three houses, but very little length for garden. He bought a house in a side-street (Y), the garden of which covered the back boundary of X Street patch, then took a portion of the garden of Y Street house for gardens to X Street houses. The whole of the ground was part of the same estate. A died, and houses had to be sold, part of the conditions compiled by executors being that the ground which had been taken from Y Street garden would be assigned with X Street houses, with no rebate or reduction of ground-rent in Y Street house. "Salisbury" is desirous of buying Y Street house. Can he insist on having a rebate in ground-rent, or, having purchased,

could he claim occupation of the whole of the ground for which he pays rent? [The contract for sale will no doubt provide that the purchaser of the premises in Y Street shall purchase subject to the tenancies of the portions thereof let to the tenants of the houses in X Street, and "Salisbury" or any other purchaser of the property in Y Street will be bound by such contract, whatever it is, and will not be entitled to any rebate on the rent or to possession of the portion of the premises let with the houses in X Street. These are matters which should be taken into consideration in arriving at the purchase-money to be paid for the property at the time of purchase.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquirers should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

L'Élève (183/33).—(1) PHARMACEUTICAL FRENCH can be learned by reading the French Codex, a copy of which you could probably obtain by advertising in the *C. & D. Coloured Supplement*. (2) CIVIL SERVICE POSTS.—The following books give particulars of the positions in the Civil Service which are entered by competitive examination: A. J. L. Jones's "Civil Service Guide" (Cassell, 1s.), Johnston's "Civil Service Guide" (Longmans, 3s. 6d.). (3) We are not likely for the present to repeat the articles on pharmaceutical arithmetic.

D. M. D. (158/34).—Occasional working with phosphorus (as in making and bottling phosphorus-paste two or three times a year) will not induce "phossy jaw."

Lark (203/6).—You do not tell us what animal is afflicted with the swelled heelbone, but we presume it is a dog. Paint daily for a fortnight or more with tr. iodi. If that fails, try ung. hydrarg. B.P. Cases of this kind often require surgical treatment. Report progress, please.

W. R. D. (203/5).—These columns are reserved for matters of drug-trade interest, but the demands upon the retail chemist are so wide and varied that we daresay it is useful for them to know that TORTOISES LAY EGGS about the size of those of the pigeon. Those that you have found in your garden doubtless originate from your pair. The eggs are, like other eggs, hatched by warmth. The tortoise does not sit on them. In their native climes sand and sun combine to bring forth the progeny.

Newie (202/67).—AGRICULTURAL LIME is recommended by the Board of Agriculture to be bought on a guarantee that it contains not less than 85 per cent. of quicklime and not more than 4 per cent. of magnesia. The reason for the last-named stipulation is that magnesia is not so rapidly removed from the soil as lime, and hence accumulates. This is serious in the case of cereals, as it has been proved that excess of magnesia in the soil reduces both the yield and quality of the product. The striking differences in the two analyses to which you refer may be due to the difficulty of taking an average sample of limestone. The methods of analyses are explained in such works as Addyman's "Agricultural Analysis" (Longmans, 5s.).

A. H. H. (198/72).—LABELLING TINS.—A correspondent some time ago stated that sodium silicate is the best adhesive for labels on tin.

A. R. B. (103/12).—You should purchase a copy of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" (*C. & D. Office*, 10s.), where you will find recipes for all the articles about which you ask. We are aware that you are a new subscriber, but that does not warrant us repeating formulae which have been given many times in the *C. & D.* within the last few years. The sample of shoemakers' wax does not appear to have reached us.

J. S. S. (204/60).—BISMARCK BROWN is soluble in water, but we believe the strength you aim at is above saturation. There are several varieties of this dye, and possibly your sample may not be the most readily soluble kind.

E. G. (203/64).—FIRELIGHTERS.—The sawdust is mixed with resin and tar and spread out to cool before cutting up into pieces of suitable size for use. The impregnating substance may be either resin 1 lb. and tallow 2 oz., or resin 3 lb. and tar 2 lb. The resin is melted and the hot sawdust mixed in. Where machinery is available for pressing, the resin is mixed in a powdered condition with the sawdust, the mixture heated and submitted to pressure.

L. M. D. (Calcutta) (209/53).—POMEGRANATE AS BEVERAGE.—The juice of pomegranate fruits is used as a beverage for the

sick because of its grateful acid taste and pleasant flavour. The juice is prepared as follows:

First peel the pomegranates, then place the pulp in a cloth and squeeze out the juice, afterwards submitting the marc to pressure in a tincture-press. Mix the juices and allow to ferment for about two days in a cool place (12° to 15° C.). When the liquid has cleared, decant it and filter through paper. The juice should then be put into perfectly clean bottles and preserved by pasteurising.

B. & F. (197/60).—You must excuse us, but we decline to interest ourselves in the question.

Vct. (196/11).—TEETH-EXTRACTION.—There is an article on the subject in this year's *Diary*. The following books are also useful: Coleman's "Extraction of Teeth" (Lewis, 3s.), and Barrett's "Dental Surgery for Medical Practitioners and Students of Medicine" (Lewis, 3s. 6d.).

B. & F. (201/71).—Is it not a waste of time and money to endeavour to convert ordinary cabbage into red cabbage? Nature does the trick much better and quite as cheaply.

J. H. M. (Cape Colony) (201/55).—SODIUM PERBORATE is not very soluble in water. In preparing a mouth-wash the proportion employed is 2 dr. to 25 oz. The solution is alkaline, due to partial decomposition of the perborate to hydrogen peroxide and borax. The solution slowly decomposed.

Vcritas (214/3).—We do not undertake the analysis of drugs.

A. G. B. (Venice) (198/54).—DRY-SHAMPOO.—The saponaceous form gives more foam than the one in which quillaia is used; but to raise the most foam, water is needed, and this is inadmissible in a "dry" shampoo. The quillaia leaves behind the least objectionable residue. The saponaceous shampoo-liquid is made as follows:

Sapo. castil. alb.	...	...	...	3j.
Ol. lavand.	...	...	...	3j.
Spt. rectificat.	3viij.
Aq.	3iij.

Macerate for a day or two, filter, and add

Liq. ammon.	3j.
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M.

E. L. W. (202/53).—We do not know of any books on "electrical facial massage."

Eblana (103/1).—If you gave us some idea of what the pamphlet was about we might be able to trace it.

Our Retrospect.

Reprints from "The Chemist and Druggist," July 14, 1860.

Trade Report.

The revenue of Great Britain, in spite of the unsettled state of the Continent, which prevents a still greater increase, is shown by the returns recently published to have now reached the highest amount that it has ever attained in the whole annals of the country. It is now larger during peace than it ever was in war; and this not through any undue pressure of taxation, but from the inexhaustible wealth of the country. In spite of a reduction of taxes since the peace of 1815 by nearly fifty per cent. over and above their fresh imposition, the revenue now stands higher by about half a million than at the close of the great war.

Of drugs considerable quantities have been offered for sale since the commencement of last month, and demand having been less brisk the currency has generally given way. Castor oil has been selling, pale at 6d. to 6½d.; low to good seconds, 5½d. to 6d.; yellow and straw, 4½d. to 5½d. per pound. Cod-liver oil, 3/9 to 6/6 per gallon. Jalap, 4/ to 4/3 per pound. Oil of cassia, 12/6 to 13/; ditto aniseed, 7/10 to 8/; ditto Nutmeg, 1½d. to 1¾d. per ounce. Musk, 22/ to 30/; fine grain, 45/ to 50/. Opium (Turkey), 14/ to 19/ per pound; ditto Egyptian, 8/ to 13/. Rhubarb: China round, 1/2 to 2/9; ditto flat, 1/3 to 2/10; Dutch trimmed, 3/4 to 3/6. Spanish saffron, 50/ to 53/. Sarsaparilla (Jamaica), 1/3 to 2/5. Honduras and Para, 11d. to 1/5. Senna (Bombay), 2½d. to 4½d.; Tinnivelly, 3½d. to 7d.; Calcutta, 2d. to 2½d. Scammony, virgin, 26/ to 30/, and other sorts, 10/ to 26/. In camphor a large business at 155/, and more done in cubes at 220/ to 240/. Of balsams only small parcels sold; capivi at 1/10 to 2/1 per pound; ditto Tolu, 3/6 to 3/8; and Peru, 4/9 to 4/11. For cardamoms rates are not so high, Malabar selling at 3/7 to 4/4, and Madras, 2/10 to 3/6. Of bark not much offering and rates firm; red at 2/ to 5/10; crown and grey, 1/9 to 3/4; flat, 3/4 to 3/9; quill, 3/ to 3/8; and Carthage, 8d. to 1/1.

FIRM, with works situated on Thames equipped with Vacuum and other Boiling Pans, Hydraulic Press, etc., would undertake Manufacturing, also finance if required. Address, "Factory," c/o Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CHEMISTS' BARGAINS.—Drug-fittings, Dispensing-screens, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases and Desks, Centre Cases, Counter-cases, Counters, Drawers, Window Enclosures, Glass Shelves, etc., All Shop-fittings, second-hand; lowest prices; can't be beaten; send for estimate, it will pay you; 30 years' practical experience. George Cook, The Working Shopfitter, 8a Cross Street, Islington, London.

WHO ARE WISE, WHO FOOLISH?

That's what it really comes to. Some nearly 900 chemists use my system, most of them year by year; 29 have used it 4½ years. Are they wise who know it and use it, or are you, my reader, who I claim have been losing £50 a year net profit all that time, wiser than the 900. Supposing you write for my free booklet and look into this important matter. Reference to every class of business—home and colonial—with pleasure. My only business is to increase chemists' businesses.

*Bernard Slack, 9 King St.
Tel. No 581. Wolverhampton*

FITTINGS.—Second-hand Drug Fitting, Minor Poison-cupboard, Bottle-shelving, and Cornice, 8-ft. Wall-case, 6-ft. Dispensing-screen (mirror centre), 10-ft. glass-fronted Counter, Perfumery-case and desk, mahogany and plate-glass Counter-case, the lot £49 10s.; also 2 second-hand mahogany plate-glass Silent Salesmen, 6 ft. by 2 ft., £18 10s.; bargains. H. Mills, Chemists' Complete Shopfitter and Shop-front Specialist, estimates free, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

EVERY LADY WILL REQUIRE IT.

A high-class TOILET Speciality, that will appeal to every lady, and be the means of introducing your other Toilet Specialities, is what I am sending this month. New Specialities, Window Shows that sell the goods, up-to-date and systematic advertising, are all included in my business-pulling system. Booklet "How to Increase your Business," fully explaining my methods, sent post free on application to Pharmacists only.

BILLYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.

GUMMED PRICE TICKETS

Crimson ground, white figures. Stocked in all usual prices up to 21/-, each price banded separately in hundreds.

The Midget, 9d. per 1,000
The Magnum, 1/6 per 1,000
each 1,000 assorted 10 different prices. Full illustrated list of Blanks for use with these tickets free on application.

DUDLEY & CO., Ticket Writers & Printers, Holloway, London.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

PHARMACEUTICAL books; a bargain; list per post to any address. "T., Swanshill, Bonchester, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

DENTAL.

DENTAL forceps, complete set, 12 instruments, good as new; £3. GEDGE, Chemist, Bath.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

OL. LIMONIS, about 10 lb., at 3s. 9d. lb. RHIND, 69 Gloucester Road, N.W.

WHAT offers?—About 5 gals. formaldehyde, 40% per cent., in carboy. WILSON, Chemist, Stowmarket.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

6 DOZ. assorted spectacles and folders, steel rims; 2½ doz. spectacle-cases; good condition. WM. MOULE, LTD., Chemists, Redditch.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

OFFERS.—2 2s. 9d. Kay's linseed, 3 2s. Sequah, 2 2s. 6d. Maori cigarettes, 2 1s. 1½d. Ibis, 12 7½d. Formawn, 1 2s. Sulpholine, 1 2s. 6d. Knut. pills, 3-9½d. Kay's Tic, 2 each 1s. 1½d. Blair's, Davison's, Rooke's, Rackham's. MIDDLEBURY, 252 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. xxvi.

SHOP FITTINGS.

FOR sale, Milner's deed safe, price 30s.; O'Brien's cash-till, cost £5, price 45s. VAUGHAN, 25 Reservoir Street, Leeds.

FIVE 3-gal. cylindrical carboys, cut stoppers; 23 in. high, 1 plain stopper; also 5 specie-jars; what offers? 58 York Road, Waterloo Station, S.E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFERS.—One 30 (gr. 7) pill-machine c. marble slab; 2 24 (gr. v.) c. mahogany frames; 1 18 (gr. v.) ditto; all equal to new. BLACKBURN, Chemist, Southport.

25s. A. A. O.'s punctimeter, 2s. 6d. placidos disc, perfect; 21s. Adams' printing outfit, scarcely used; what offers, cash or exchange? AUG. DAVIES, Newport (Pcm.).

WHAT offers?—Water-bed, 36 by 36 in., soiled, good condition; 7 doz. Sand's liver seeds; specie-jar, white dome top, 30 in. high. BRISTOW, 21 Brecknock Road, N.

WANTED.

B.P. and Squire's. Particulars to FAWCETT, 133 Cardigan Road, Leeds. DISPENSING-SCREEN and cases, about 8 ft. long. RANDALL & SON, Wareham.

A GOOD second-hand emulsifier. Write, "E. B. R.," 10 Northumberland Avenue, Wanstead Park, E.

HAIR recipes purchased, dye, lotion, dressing; good price. W. LEWIS, 12 Sheldon Street, London, W.

SECOND-HAND counter drawers for space 31 in. wide, 32 in. high, 18 in. deep. EVANS, Chemist, Margate.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

DENTAL chair, iron frame, good condition. Give height of lowest position, bottom price, full particulars, RUSHTON, 581 Stratford Road, Birmingham.

£5.—This sum will be paid for recipe of cheapest and most efficient starch paste, either on hot or cold principle. Address, 221/53, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, Chemist's weighing-machine; for sale, 6 Maw's tooth-forceps, in excellent condition, the most-required pairs. State full particulars to GIGNER, Pharmacist, 160 King's Road, Chelsea.

TO OWNERS OF FORMULÆ.—Advertiser, who is making a short stay in London, is prepared to negotiate for the purchase, and will pay liberally, for an original unique formula for a "dyspepsia cure" administered in drop doses. Reply to "CONFIDENTIAL," No. 1142, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

PRESENT address of Mrs. Louise Ferree. ADAMSON, Pharmacist, High Street, Ilfracombe.

South African News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in business in British South Africa.

Inter-Province Conference.

The Medical and Pharmaceutical Conference, which was opened at Bloemfontein from May 16 to 19, was adjourned to Johannesburg, and met there on June 6 in the Council Chamber of the Transvaal University College. Cape Colony, which was not represented either on the Medical or Pharmaceutical Section at Bloemfontein, sent delegates to Johannesburg, so that much of the business had to be gone through again, the Conference in consequence lasting from the morning of June 6 till the afternoon of June 11, one day of which it sat until 11 P.M.

The Medical Section was represented by twelve doctors three from each Colony, while one dentist was sent from each Colony. In the Pharmaceutical Section Mr. Walsh (Cape Town) and Mr. Parry (Kimberley) represented Cape Colony; Messrs. Hewitt and Jeffreys (Bloemfontein) represented the Orange Free State; Mr. Fawcett (Pietermaritzburg) and Mr. Anderson (Durban) represented Natal, and Messrs. B. Owen Jones and R. Butters represented the Transvaal. There were also three secretaries—Messrs. Cameron, Streeten, and Walker.

The proposed Bill, as decided on in Conference, is being re-drafted before going to Government, but some of the principal features of it with regard to chemists are here outlined:

The Act is to be a Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Act, as previously existing in the various Colonies. A few definitions have been changed. The words "chemist and druggist" have been altered to "pharmaceutical chemist," a pharmaceutical chemist being one who compounds and dispenses, drugs, medicines, and medical preparations in any portion of the Union. A "pharmacy" is every open shop and place where drugs or medicines are sold in the ordinary course of business. A good deal of discussion arose between the doctors and the chemists over the matter of prescribing over the counter, but the chemists were ultimately able to carry their point.

The first Pharmacy Board is to be composed of five members from the Cape Colony, four from the Transvaal, three from Natal, and two from the O.F.S., which numbers are to include one Government nomination from each Province.

Members elected for each Province shall form Provincial Committees. Pharmaceutical chemists shall be entitled to have their names put on the register and receive a certificate of registration free of charge after forwarding to the Registrar a sworn declaration in the form of a special schedule made under a Justice of the Peace.

Chemists and druggists of Great Britain and Ireland are entitled to registration on payment of a registration-fee to be prescribed by the Board; or chemists and druggists qualified from any College, Society, or Board of Pharmacy recognised by the Board, under regulations duly framed in accordance with the Act, may be admitted to register if otherwise complying with the provisions of the Act, provided that no such certificate of registration shall be granted unless the curriculum and certificate are, in the opinion of the Board, equal to those prescribed.

It shall be unlawful for anyone to practise or perform such acts as apothecaries as specially belong to the calling of a pharmaceutical chemist, or to keep a pharmacy, drug-store, or any other place of similar description, unless they are registered under the Act.

The company section as in the Transvaal Act has been embodied in the new draft Bill, while a conspicuous display of the name of the manager of a company's shop is to be made in letters 2 in. long.

The widow of a chemist can carry on the business for two years, and for a longer period with special permission from the Board. Trustees of an insolvent chemist can carry on the business for six months.

The Poisons Law and Regulations came in for a good deal of discussion, but altogether the delegates of the two Sections worked very well together.

The Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal did its best to entertain the pharmacy delegates while in Johannesburg. The President and Council entertained them to dinner at the Trocadero on the Monday evening, and afterwards at the Empire Theatre, and during the week various members of the Committee assisted in showing the dele-

gates round Johannesburg. One visit was to Heymann's Laboratory, which Mr. Grey was kind enough to show the delegates round, exhibiting apparatus for and explaining the processes of cyaniding, coal-testing, oil-testing, cement-testing, and the assaying of gold. Another visit was to the top of Corner House, where the visitors had a good view of Johannesburg. Most of the delegates left town on Saturday, June 11, for their various destinations.

Our Bloemfontein correspondent also writes: The Orange Free State delegates to the Conference were Drs. Ward, de Kock, and Swift, Messrs. Redpath (dentist), Hewitt and Jeffreys (chemists), and the Secretary (Mr. Streeten). It is understood that the Conference completed its work of framing a draft Bill for presentation to Parliament, and the report will be a unanimous one. The Orange Free State pharmaceutical delegates speak in glowing terms of the cordial reception given them and the generous hospitality shown by the Johannesburg chemists. As Chairman of the Pharmacy Section, Mr. B. Owen Jones, M.L.A., F.C.S., was exceedingly popular with the entire Conference, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him for his services. No official report of the proceedings of the Conference is likely to be issued until after the Government have dealt with the draft Bill.

Australasian News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of eight Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand.

The Commonwealth.

AN AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY.—Notice of motion has been given to change the name of the Australian Pharmaceutical Conference to the Australian Pharmaceutical Society (see *C. & D.*, June 11, p. 874). Various other alterations of rules will be needed to transform the Conference into a national Association.

New South Wales.

PHARMACY BOARD.—Among the chemists registered at the meeting on May 17 were E. H. Johnson and J. V. Kissell, who hold the Minor certificate of Great Britain.

EARLY-CLOSING.—A deputation waited on the New South Wales Minister of Public Instruction in Sydney, on May 23, to request that the benefits of the Early-closing Act should be extended to suburban pharmacies. One of the suggestions made was that pharmacies should be closed on four days a week at 6 P.M., on one day at 9 P.M., and on Saturdays at 1 P.M., and that pharmacies should remain closed throughout Sunday. The Minister promised to consider the proposals of the deputation.

PURE FOOD ACT REGULATIONS.—Among the alterations made in the regulations already published are the following: Cream of tartar shall not contain in the pound more than $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of arsenic calculated as arsenious oxide or $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of lead. Vanilla essence is defined as an alcoholic extract of vanilla bean containing not less than two-tenths of 1 per cent. of natural vanillin. The method of determining citral in lemon oil and lemon essence has been modified. Eucalyptus oil has been excepted from the provisions of the Pure Food Act requiring it to comply with the British Pharmacopoeia tests.

New Zealand.

BEE-KEEPING.—Mr. J. Rentoul, pharmaceutical chemist, Cheviot, N.Z., finds bee-keeping a profitable side-line. Last season he took three tons of honey from fifty-six hives of bees.

PHARMACY BOARD CONFERENCE.—At a Conference in Wellington on June 7, the matters considered included a revised examination syllabus, a consolidated and amended Poisons Bill, and reciprocity with Australia. The Federation of New Zealand Pharmaceutical Associations met at the same time and considered a scheme of Mr. Hobson's for a Dominion Chemists' Association.

QUICKSILVER again appears in the list of exports from Gijon, Spain, after an absence of several years, 43 tons being exported solely to France.

Summer Outings.

Yarmouth Pharmacists.

The outing in connection with the Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association was on June 30, when the following members attended: Messrs. P. R. Hill (President), T. B. Male, T. J. Woodcock, J. S. Shearman, H. E. Goddard, W. G. Poll, A. E. Richmond, and Harvey Palmer. The party travelled by train to Potter Heigham, and after a short wait for a storm to pass over, the journey was continued by motor-launch to Coltishall, through Horning and Wroxham. An excellent dinner awaited the party at the Anchor Hotel, Coltishall. The home journey was by rail from Wroxham. In spite of wretched weather during the afternoon an enjoyable day was spent.

Circular Drive.

The annual outing of the Exeter staff of Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., on July 2, took the form of a circular drive from Tavistock, which was reached by train. The route through Two Bridges and Princetown back to Tavistock traversed several of the Devonshire heights, providing some splendid views. High tea was served at the Cornish Arms Hotel, Tavistock, with Mr. Henry Gadd, J.P., in the chair. The toast of "Success to the Company and the Health of the Directors" was proposed by Mr. T. H. Smith, the chief of the office staff. Messrs. H. Gadd, W. J. Wippell, and H. Wippell Gadd responded. "The Representatives" was toasted by Mr. S. C. Gadd, Messrs. J. A. Butts and W. T. Symes replying. The party left for Exeter at 7.50 p.m.

At St. Ives.

The Peterborough and District Association of Pharmacists' annual outing took place on Thursday, June 30, when, by the invitation of the President (Mr. H. S. Turner), the party journeyed to St. Ives. On arrival, luncheon was served at the Golden Lion Hotel, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the programme arranged had to be somewhat altered from a drive to Hemingford Grey (a lovely spot for boating) and tea on Portobello Island to a visit to Mr. G. Brownlow's (a friend of the President's) beautiful bungalow, where the party played bowls, tennis, clock-golf, etc. The President entertained the members and friends to tea at the bungalow, after which games, etc., were again indulged in till train-time. The President and Mr. Brownlow were heartily thanked for their kindness. The party included members from Wisbech, Stamford, Uppingham, Market Deeping, St. Ives, and Peterborough.

At Hastings.

The employés of Messrs. Geo. Curling, Wyman & Co. went to Hastings on July 2 for their twentieth annual excursion. A large party were entertained by the firm to dinner at the Queen's Hotel. Mr. Shaw occupied the chair, with Mr. Brookes in the vice-chair. After the loyal toast had been honoured the Vice-Chairman, in giving the toast of "The Firm," briefly reviewed the year's work. On behalf of all present he thanked the firm for so generously continuing the outing. The concession, for the third year, of ceasing business an hour earlier during the summer months was greatly appreciated by all. The genial Chairman, in replying, met with a rousing reception. He thanked all for their efforts during the year to further the firm's interests. It was probable that the summer earlier closing would become a permanent institution, owing to the way in which the staff reciprocated. Musical honours to the Chairman concluded the formal proceedings. Subsequent trips by sea and land were enjoyed in brilliant weather, the company returning to London after a most successful day.

Scots at Stonehaven.

The members of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association who journeyed to Stonehaven on June 29 were encouraged in the prospect of fairly good weather, and, fortified by "coat and gamp" against an occasional shower, all went merrily. On their arrival the party spent the forenoon in a visit to Cowie. Luncheon was served in the Royal Hotel, the Vice-President (Mr. David Anderson) presiding. In the afternoon the party drove to Dunnottar Castle, an historic, natural fortress standing on a perpendicular seabound rock, 160 ft. high, having a flat summit of several acres extent with only one access. During the Commonwealth Dunnottar was selected as the strongest place in the kingdom for the preservation of the regalia from the English Army. The castle, which was dismantled soon after 1715, is in a remarkably good state of preservation. Historical details dating back as far as the thirteenth century were fully given by guides. Mr. J. R. Reith, of Cults, photographed the party on the top of one of the ancient towers. Tea was partaken at Stonehaven, followed by a stroll through the town prior to leaving for Aberdeen, which was reached shortly after 9 p.m.

At Weymouth.

On Saturday, June 25, the employés of Messrs. William Gardner & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd., had a trip to Weymouth, where, on arrival, the party split up, some taking advantage of a sea-trip to Portland, others going by train. At Portland, brakes were engaged for the drive to the top of the hill, where the convicts were seen at work in the quarries. The party returned to Weymouth for dinner. The remaining hours were spent most agreeably, and all thanked the principals for their liberality in providing so enjoyable an outing.

The annual excursion of the employés of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. at Hounslow was on Saturday, June 25, to Weymouth. The company had as guests Mr. W. H. Holden, from the Detroit laboratory, with his wife and daughter, and some of the members of the Beak Street staff. A special train took the party, numbering over 200, to Weymouth, which was reached at 10 a.m. The morning and afternoon were spent in the usual amusements, sea-trips, etc., and the company assembled at the Hôtel Burdon for tea at 5 p.m. Mr. R. C. Brown, works manager, presided, and in a short speech thanked the committee for organising such a successful excursion, thereafter introducing Mr. Holden, of Detroit, who expressed his pleasure at being present, and congratulated the European branch on its rapid growth. Mr. H. J. Fisk, assistant European manager, also replied, and on the motion of Mr. Everitt, seconded by Mr. Brokenshaw, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the firm for their generosity, followed by three hearty cheers. The weather was ideal.

A Launch Trip.

Portsmouth pharmacists enjoyed a most pleasant and well-arranged trip in the Solent on July 6. The company included most of the active members of the local Association, with a fair number of lady friends, among whom were the Misses Dunn, Elliott, Edgar, Hooper, Ph.C., Mrs. R. Trist, Mrs. P. G. Tremlett, Mrs. Bown, and Mrs. French (Gosport). When the steam-launch *Viceroy* left Southsea at 2.45 p.m. the sea was decidedly choppy, and the passengers were held either in the stern or cabin till Beaulieu River was navigated after a couple of hours' passage. After landing at Buckler's Hard a walk of two miles through magnificent woods brought the party to Beaulieu village. Here the President (Mr. T. A. White), with his wife and daughters, who had motored down, welcomed the party to tea at the Montagu Hotel. Mr. T. O. Barlow, on behalf of the guests, thanked Mr. White for his kindness, and, in replying, the President said he was very glad to see such a muster, adding, had anyone predicted such an outing five years ago he would have been laughed at, but now that chemists had seriously taken up the half-holiday, they might hope for many similar. After tea most of the party visited the ruins of Beaulieu Abbey, formerly known as the "Bello Loco Regis," or King's Beau Lieu. The voluble local guide handled Henry the Third, Margaret of Anjou, and other one-time "local" celebrities in quite an easy and flippant manner. The return voyage was much smoother, and the panorama of twinkling lights of Cowes, Lee, Ryde, etc., proved acceptable for the pharmacists. Portsmouth was reached soon after 10 p.m. Mr. Stanley Arnold, who acted as Secretary to the Outing Committee, deserves praise for the success of the venture.

On the Severn.

The members of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association journeyed on June 29 from Birmingham to Holt Fleet, a picturesque spot on the banks of the Severn. The party, which numbered about sixty, included Mr. A. W. Southall (President) and Mrs. Southall, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gerrard, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Lowther, Mr. and Mrs. H. Buckingham, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Corfield, Mr. and Miss Cuxon, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Mann, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Prosser, Mr. F. J. Smith, and others. Two special saloons on the 12.35 p.m. train from Snow Hill were placed at the disposal of the party. On arrival at Stourport they were met by Mr. W. C. Roberts, pharmacist, who invited the whole party to his house and entertained them to light refreshments. This thoughtful act of courtesy and hospitality was warmly appreciated. At 3 p.m. a start was made for Holt Fleet by steamboat, and the six miles' trip up the river, through some of the finest scenery in Worcestershire, was thoroughly enjoyable. Tea was served in the Holt Fleet Hotel. After tea the President, in a few happily chosen sentences, welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Gibson (Wolverhampton), Mr. and Mrs. Taylor (Kidderminster), and other visitors, and congratulated Mr. Buckingham (the Hon. Secretary) on the completeness and excellence of the arrangements. Thereafter the company visited the hopfields and the waterfalls, and strolled along the river banks until 7.20 p.m., when the steamer continued the journey to Worcester. At the "Faithful City" they were met by Alderman Steward, J.P., the President of the

local Association, and other members. The remainder of the evening was spent on a visit of inspection to the cathedral and in receiving the hospitality of Worcester pharmacists. At 9.20 the party left by rail for Birmingham.

Down the Derbyshire Dales.

Nottingham pharmacists, their better halves, and friends to the number of thirty-five, assembled at the Midland Station on June 30 to entrain in the reserved carriages *en route* for Haddon Hall and the Derbyshire Dales. The party included Mrs. and Miss FitzHugh, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Sergeant, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. H. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin, Mr. and Mrs. Platten, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. C. F. Carr, Mr. E. E. Dickenson, Miss



Front Row, sitting (reading from left to right): Mrs. Meakin, Miss Williamson, Miss Parkes, Mr. A. Middleton, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Brown. Second Row: Mr. Meakin, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. FitzHugh, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Taylor. Third Row: Mr. Gill, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Sergeant, Miss FitzHugh, Miss L. Taylor, Mrs. Platten, Mrs. Turton. Back Row: Mr. Ellis, Mr. Carr, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Dickenson, Mr. H. P. Middleton, Mr. Hodson, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Turton, Mr. Brown.

Sarkes, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Smith and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Turton, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson. Rowsley was reached at 2.45 P.M., and a few minutes' drive brought the party to Haddon Hall, the celebrated "Peacock" Inn being passed on the way. Afternoon tea was partaken of prior to inspecting the romantic and jealously guarded Hall. The party next divided, some driving through the Dakin Valley to Alport, the more strenuous ones taking to the hills to adventure on foot into the wilds of "Haddon Fields," the outdoor guide dutifully pointing out the objects of interest amongst the picturesque surroundings. The scattered forces rejoined at Alport to make a vigorous onslaught on the substantial tea provided. Fortunately, the only serious shower of the afternoon took place during tea, and the sun was shining once more when the above photograph was taken by Mr. Spencer H. Platten. The next move was to Youlgreave and Bradford Dale, this pleasant walk occupying the remainder of the time, till it was necessary for the walkers to betake themselves through the Dakin Valley for Rowsley Station. Here the breaking of a long excursion train into three portions delayed the party's train for forty-five minutes. The general opinion was expressed that the outing was the most successful and enjoyable the Association has ever had, and the Picnic Sub-Committee was congratulated on the admirable arrangements.

Hay Fever.

SIR JAMES SAWYER, M.D.Lond., F.R.C.P. (Birmingham), in a communication to the "British Medical Journal," gives the following useful formula, which is opportune at this time when grasses flower and susceptible persons suffer from their annual catarrh:

Pulv. pimentæ bac: ... 3j.
Ol. eucalypti ... miiij.
Misce; fiat pulvis. To be used frequently as a snuff.

This mixture of allspice and eucalyptus carries not (he says) the intention of a sternutatory, ptarmic, or sneezer, but, rather, is an errhine, producing a substitutive discharge of healthy pituitary mucus, in which *materies*

morbi are killed and washed away. The pimento is a local stimulant and antiseptic, and the latter quality is accentuated by the co-operation of the eucalyptus. Long ago Sir James discovered allspice as a virtuous succedaneum for snuff or tobacco and as an excellent medium for the local exhibition of certain other medicaments.

Patent Specifications.

Printed copies of the following specifications are on sale (8d. each) at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., a fortnight after the notice of acceptance has appeared in the "Official Journal" (Patents) of the given dates. Persons desirous of opposing the grant of a patent must do so in the prescribed form within two months from the date of the "Journal" in which the notice appeared.

Specifications Accepted.

June 1, 1910.

APPARATUS FOR APPLYING LABELS TO PACKAGES. 11862/09. Rose & Rose.
RENDERING AIR MORE BENEFICIAL. 12462/09. Sandow & Wallis.
PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE SUBSTANCE FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES. 12523/09. Zanotti.
MANUFACTURE OF SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE AND A PREPARATION CONTAINING IT. 25678/09. Sefton-Jones. (Quade.)
TREATING BORATES CONTAINING ACTIVE OXYGEN. 475/10. Chemische Werke vorm. Dr. Heinrich Byk.

June 8, 1910.

PROCESS FOR RENDERING INACTIVE THE FERMENTS IN VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL ORGANISMS. 13294/10. Perrot & Goris.
PLATE POLISHING AND CLEANING SOLUTION. — 17409/09. Thomas.
LUMINOUS PAINTS. 20038/09. Simson.
MANUFACTURE OF TETRANITRO-METHANE. 24299/09. Newton. (Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.)
LEATHER POLISH. 28502/09. Schäfer.
SURGICAL APPARATUS FOR SETTING FRACTURED LEGS. 29994/09. Emge.
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS FOR CURATIVE PURPOSES. 1823/10. Jackson & Jackson.
FEEDING-BOTTLE VALVES. 2023/10. Dowell.
FEEDING-BOTTLE. 4493/10. Henton.
METHOD OF PRECIPITATING ALKALINE EARTH OXALATES. 7092/10. Inray. (Society of Chemical Industry in Basle.)
MANUFACTURE OF ANHYDROUS HYDROSULPHITES. 9848/10. Ges. für Chemische Industrie in Basle.

June 15, 1910.

DETERSIVE AND EMULSIVE AGENT. 5620/09. Macpherson & Heys.
DISINFECTING, DEODORISING, AND BLEACHING COMPOUND. 8270/09. Niblett.
FLASH-LIGHT POWDERS. 13331/09. Lesmüller.
APPARATUS FOR ADMINISTERING ANÆSTHETICS. 13860/09. Brown.
MANUFACTURING CAMPHENE. 13902/09. Skita.
PREPARING DRY EXTRACT OF MALT. 14266/09. Elmassian.
NEW DOUBLE COMPOUND OF ZINC HYDROSULPHITE AND SODIUM SULPHITE. 14313/09. Newton. (Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedrich Bayer & Co.)
BOTTLE-LABELLING MACHINES. 17273/09. Flower.
LECITHIN FROM LEGUMINOUS SEEDS. 18540/09. Buer.
DERIVATIVES OF FORMALDEHYDE SULPHOXYLIC ACID. 24709/09. Johnson. (Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik.)
DISPLAYING BRUSHES. 4063/10. Hilling.
POLISHING-CLOTHS. 4265/10. Redio Co. & Dagnall.
MANUFACTURE OF ALKALINE FORMATES. 4684/10. Norris.

June 22, 1910.

WASHING COMPOUND OR SOAP. 15246/09. Savril, Ltd., Irving & Wilson.
MANUFACTURE OF SOLID PERFUME. 19766/09. Stapler.
RESPIRATORS. 21119/09. Kindermann.
DISINFECTING-PROCESS. 25472/09. Chemische Fabrik Ladenburg Ges.
BAKING-POWDER. 27775/09. Johnson. (Chemische Fabrik vorm. Goldenberg, Geromont & Cie.)
COPPER SALT FOR PREPARING AMMONIACAL COPPER OXIDE. 29385/09. Friedrich.
ALBUMENOID COMPOUNDS OF GUAIACOL SULPHONATES. 29787/09. Busch & von Wulffing.

June 29, 1910.

CHLORAMINE DERIVATIVE. 15303/09. Cross.
HYPODERMIC SYRINGES. 16069/09. Prideaux.
ETHER INHALER. 17832/09. Hodgson.

Association Affairs.

Brief Records.

Lancaster Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Lancaster, on Thursday, June 30, Mr. W. Arkle (President) in the chair. Messrs. H. Troughton (Vice-President), Angus, Bate, Gorst, Vince, Shattock (Hon. Secretary), and Nicholson were also present. The question of witness-fees for chemists was discussed and referred to the Executive Committee. The P.A.T.A. minimum profit was also discussed. The resolution of the Huddersfield Association was approved; it was the unanimous opinion of the members present that 20 per cent. should be the minimum profit.

Tunbridge Wells Association of Pharmacists.—The annual meeting was held at 33 Mount Pleasant on Tuesday, June 21, Mr. J. H. Bishop in the chair, there being also present Messrs. Gale, Godkin, Batting, Gower, Phillips, Booth, and Webb. The Hon. Treasurer and Secretary (Mr. J. J. Webb) presented his accounts for the year, which showed a substantial balance in hand. The accounts were adopted. A donation of one guinea was voted to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. It was Mr. Batting's turn to be President, but as he could not be prevailed upon to accept this office, mainly on account of failing health, it was proposed by Mr. Booth, seconded by Mr. Batting, and carried, that Mr. Phillips be President for the ensuing year. Upon taking the chair Mr. Phillips proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bishop for the successful manner he had carried out his duties as President during the past year, special reference being made to the successful opposition to the granting of Section 2 licences. The vote was carried with much enthusiasm. Mr. Harden was elected Vice-President and Mr. J. J. Webb re-elected Hon. Treasurer and Secretary, with thanks for services rendered. Messrs. Gower, Batting, Booth, and Godkin were elected members of committee. It was decided to meet quarterly instead of monthly, commencing on the first Tuesday in October.

Association of Women Pharmacists.—The sixth annual meeting was held at the Passmore Edwards Institute, Tavistock Place, W.C., on Wednesday evening, June 29, Miss Buchanan in the chair. About sixteen members were present. Miss Buchanan opened the meeting with a few words about the Association, which, she said, is now well established. She invited criticism and suggestion on the work of the committee. The Hon. Treasurer's and the Hon. Secretary's reports were read and adopted. Letters were read by the Secretary from Miss A. Borrowman, discussing the formation of a Scottish branch of the Association, and from Miss McKerrow, putting forward the possibility of forming a trade union among women pharmacists. It was decided to ask Miss Mitchell, of Inverness, to investigate the feeling of other Scotch members in regard to the formation of a Scottish branch. The formation of a trade union was discussed, and it was decided to be impracticable. Mrs. Freke suggested that in future the officers of the Association should be selected by the committee from among their members instead of by the vote of all the members. It was decided to discuss this matter at another meeting. Miss Cole and Miss Sargeant having scrutinised the voting-papers, Miss Buchanan announced the officers for the coming year as follows: President, Miss Margaret E. Buchanan; Vice-President, Mrs. Clarke-Keer; Secretary, Miss E. Wardle; Assistant Secretary, Miss M. Bedell; Treasurer, Miss N. Renouf; members of committee, Miss Falconer, Miss Kibble, Miss Hughes, Miss Wren, and Miss Borrowman. The meeting then adjourned.

Where to Study.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100-102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Highbury New Park College, Highbury, London, N.

MR. LEWIS OUGH, Liskeard, chemist and druggist, who died on February 21, left estate of the value of 1,619*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, of which 784*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* is net personalty. Probate of his will has been granted to his sons Mr. Lewis Ough, Leicester, chemist, and Mr. James Ough, Liskeard, and the Rev. John Ough, Muswell Hill, London, N.

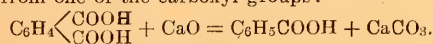
Corner for Students.

Summer Studies.

BENZOIC ACID ($C_6H_5.COOH$) is prepared in various ways, as follows: (a) From gum benzoin. When benzoin is sublimed only the free benzoic acid is obtained, but by heating powdered benzoin with milk of lime the combined acid is also yielded. In the latter process soluble calcium benzoate is formed, and the benzoic acid is precipitated from the filtered solution by adding hydrochloric acid. Benzoic acid obtained from benzoin possesses a pronounced aromatic odour, due to traces of volatile odorous constituents from the gum. The natural acid is liable to contain traces of cinnamic acid, especially if prepared from Sumatra benzoin. The B.P. test for this impurity depends on the oxidation of cinnamic acid ($C_6H_5.CH:CH.COOH$) with an acid solution of potassium permanganate to benzaldehyde ($C_6H_5.CHO$), which possesses the odour of essential oil of bitter almonds. It will be observed that rupture of the side chain of cinnamic acid takes place at the weakest portion—the double bond.

(b) From toluene ($C_6H_5.CH_3$). On passing chlorine into boiling toluene exposed to a strong light, benzyl chloride ($C_6H_5.CH_2Cl$) is formed by substitution in the side chain, and this compound is oxidised by boiling with nitric acid of suitable strength under a reflux condenser into benzoic acid. The introduction of the chlorine atom into the side chain facilitates its oxidation. Chloro-benzoic acid ($C_6H_4.Cl.COOH$), a test for which is given in the Pharmacopœia, is a likely impurity in benzoic acid made from toluene, owing to the fact that at low temperatures and in the dark chlorine enters the benzene nucleus in preference to the side chain, and even at elevated temperatures some small proportion is always formed.

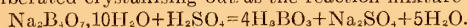
(c) From naphthalene ($C_{10}H_8$). This hydrocarbon is oxidised to phthalic acid ($C_6H_4(COOH)_2$), and the latter is heated with the calculated quantity of quicklime to remove the carbon dioxide from one of the carboxyl groups:



If excess of lime be used, the second carboxyl group is affected and benzene formed. Oxalic acid is an impurity liable to be present in benzoic acid made from naphthalene.

(d) From hippuric acid ($C_6H_5.CO.NH(CH_2.COOH)$). This acid occurs in the urine of herbivorous animals, and on treatment with hydrochloric acid the benzoyl radicle ($C_6H_5.CO$) is split off, benzoic acid and glycocholic being yielded. Unless carefully purified, benzoic acid from this source retains a urinous odour.

BORIC ACID (H_3BO_3) can be made by recrystallising naturally occurring boric acid or by treating a hot solution of borax with partially diluted sulphuric acid; the boric acid liberated crystallising out as the reaction mixture cools:

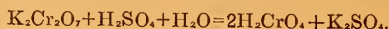


The product may be purified by recrystallisation from water, and it is important that no free sulphuric acid be left in the boric acid, or its use as a non-irritant dusting-powder is impaired. The other likely impurities mentioned in the B.P. are also those incidental to the manufacture. The glassy product obtained by heating boric acid is boric anhydride (B_2O_3).

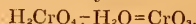
CARBOLIC ACID or **PHENOL** ($C_6H_5.OH$) is a coal-tar product. The crude tar is submitted to fractional distillation, and that coming over between 170° and 185° C. (middle coal-tar oil) consists mainly of phenols and naphthalenes. When cold the naphthalene is drained off and the separated liquid shaken with sodium hydroxide to separate the phenol as water-soluble sodium phenate ($C_6H_5.ONa$) from the accompanying tarry impurities. Hydrochloric or sulphuric acid is added to the aqueous solution to fractionally free the phenols (*i.e.*, the acid is added in successive quantities, the liberated phenols being collected and purified separately). The phenols are again distilled, that distilling at the proper boiling-point being collected and subjected to a sufficiently low temperature to induce crystallisation. Phenol does not contain the carboxyl group ($CO.OH$) characteristic of organic acid, but is the first of a series of benzene derivatives (phenols) containing hydroxyl (OH) groups attached to the benzene ring. Carbollic differs from true organic acids in that it will not liberate carbon dioxide from a solution of an alkaline carbonate—*i.e.*, it will not dissolve in sodium-carbonate solution. However, it forms a water-soluble phenate with caustic-soda solution, the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group being replaced by sodium. Phenols containing more than one hydroxyl group (such as resorcinol) become sufficiently acid in character to decompose sodium-carbonate solution.

CHROMIC ACID (CrO_3) is another example of an acid anhydride being given the name of the acid. When a strong solution of potassium bichromate is mixed with sulphuric

acid in the proper (molecular) proportions and then allowed to stand, potassium sulphate crystallises out, leaving chromic acid in solution:



If more sulphuric acid be added, water will be extracted from the chromic acid, and the anhydride will crystallise out:



The crystals are washed with strong nitric acid and dried on porous tiles in a current of warm air. Chromic acid is usually dispensed alone in aqueous solution, its powerful oxidising properties precluding admixture with oxidisable substances. It may be estimated in acid solution by means of ferrous ammonium sulphate, using as indicator potassium-ferricyanide solution prepared from washed crystals.

CITRIC ACID $[C_3H_5.OH.(COOH)_3.H_2O]$ is obtained from lime or lemon juice, and is imported into this country as the free acid or in combination with calcium as "citrate of lime." The boiled lemon or lime juice is strained to remove the coagulum, and treated with chalk until no further effervescence is produced. The calcium citrate thus precipitated is washed, and then heated with sufficient dilute sulphuric acid to split off the acid and form almost insoluble calcium sulphate. The latter is removed and the residue solution concentrated and filtered (to remove calcium sulphate) before the crystallising-point is attained. Further careful evaporation until a pellicle is formed results in a solution which deposits large crystals of citric acid on standing. Lead and arsenic are impurities to be sought for, the former being derived from the leaden pans and the latter from the commercial sulphuric acid used. Both impurities may be got rid of by precipitating them as sulphides by saturating the citric-acid solution with hydrogen sulphide and filtering before concentrating and crystallising. In calculations based upon titration with caustic alkali it should be remembered that citric acid is tribasic and neutralises three equivalents of alkali:



GALLIC ACID $[C_6H_3.(OH)_3.COOH.H_2O]$ is usually prepared by boiling ordinary tannic acid (gallo-tannic acid or di-gallic acid) with dilute sulphuric acid for a time, the gallic acid crystallising out as the solution cools. The action is that of hydrolysis, one molecule of tannic acid taking up a molecule of water and yielding two molecules of gallic acid. The slight solubility of gallic acid is a favourite dispensing "catch" in the examination-room, and if the preparation contains more than 1 of gallic acid in 100 of water the gallic acid must be suspended, or the excess will crystallise out on cooling. The chief impurity in gallic acid is tannic acid, for which apply the gelatin test of the Pharmacopoeia; the tartar-emetic test also given therein being unreliable.

Poisoning Cases.

THIRTEEN fatalities with poisons, including five misadventures, have been reported since our issue of last week:

Arsenic.—An inquiry into a case of supposed poisoning by arsenic was opened by Coroner Buss at the Anchor Temperance Hotel, Yalding, near Maidstone, on July 5, the victim being Mr. J. W. Freeman (65), proprietor of the hotel, whose relatives were represented at the inquiry by Mr. Avery, solicitor, and Messrs. Corfe & Son, chemists, Maidstone, were represented by Mr. C. H. Kirby, solicitor, London. In the course of the inquiry evidence was given by Miss K. T. Freeman, daughter of deceased, and Mr. H. W. Freeman, his son, by Mr. A. F. Corfe, Ph.C., Maidstone, J. C. Joy, his senior apprentice, and by Dr. Joshua Wood, Yalding. The whole of the evidence was to the effect that Mr. Freeman had been in good health up to June 27. On June 25 Miss Freeman bought, among other things at Messrs. Corfe's pharmacy, a bottle of Hunyadi water, which Mr. Corfe supplied, and this was obtained from the warehouse, where the apprentice took it from a mineral-water case. The bottle appears not to have been capsuled, and the label was soiled. Miss Freeman took it home and placed it on the kitchen dresser, where it remained until the morning of June 27, when Mr. Freeman took a dose of it, and soon began to vomit, and told his daughter that "the Janos water tasted like poison." Mr. H. W. Freeman was called, and he sent for Dr. Wood, who deposed to finding Mr. Freeman in a collapsed condition, vomiting, cold, with rapid breathing and pulse, cramps, and other symptoms. Dr. Wood treated Mr. Freeman, and he made good progress for several days; then a serious relapse took place, and Dr. Hoare, of Maidstone, was called in in consultation. Mr. Freeman had a severe anginal attack on July 2, and, the action of the heart failing, he died. Dr. Wood was of opinion that death was due to irritant poisoning.

The contents of the Hunyadi-water bottle had been analysed by Dr. Adams, the county analyst, and a confidential letter from him was handed to the Coroner. Dr. Wood informed the Court that arsenic was, among other things, found in the solution. Mr. Corfe, in his evidence, stated that he served Miss Freeman with what he thought to be Hunyadi water. It was the last in stock except a few bottles in the window, which he did not care to disturb. The bottle was brought to him from the cellar by one of the apprentices, and he noticed that the label looked old and shabby, which fact he mentioned apologetically to Miss Freeman. He had no reason to believe that the contents were not Hunyadi water. When he learned from Mr. H. W. Freeman of his father's illness, he questioned every one of his employés, but no one knew anything about the bottle, what was in it, or how it got there. His firm never put poisonous liquids in such bottles, and all arsenical liquids (such as this seemed to be) were stored in iron drums in the poison-room, where all poisons were kept, or else in the locked poison-cupboard in the shop. His system of checking poisons was as complete as it could be made. The weed-killer made by the firm was coloured blue. [The liquid taken by Mr. Freeman was of a yellow colour.] Witness had seen the bottle in Dr. Adams' laboratory, and had obtained a portion for independent analysis. He noticed that the cork still bore the name of the proprietor of Hunyadi Janos. In reply to Mr. Kirby, witness said there was nothing to show at the time he sold it that the bottle had been opened. His brother, also a registered chemist, superintended the making of the firm's own weed-killer in a shed at the other end of the back-yard. It was made in a cask, and then filled into small iron drums for sale. He himself superintended the making of a poisonous foot-rot fluid, which, like the weed-killer, was coloured blue. In reply to Mr. Avery, the witness added that if a small quantity of weed-killer were left over after filling the drums, it would not be put into a bottle, but into a drum, and then stored in the poison-room, where such drums were kept. The Coroner adjourned the inquest until July 19.

Carbolic Acid was taken with suicidal intent by Martha A. M. Silmschen (23), who was found dying in her bedroom at 8 Holland Park Mansions, London, W.

Cocaine taken in overdose was responsible for the accidental death of Thomas Baker (62), journalist and art dealer, of Guilford Street, London, W.C.

Laudanum.—The five-weeks-old daughter of Ernest Carroll, cooper, Derby, died from shock and collapse due to opium-poisoning. The infant's grandmother had given the child 2 drops of laudanum in milk to pacify her. The jury added the following rider to their verdict of death from misadventure: "We strongly condemn mothers dabbling with this sort of drug for young children at all, as we think it is a dangerous practice."—At the inquest held relative to the death of Wm. Appleyard (48), of Cross Hill, Malpas, the medical testimony showed that death was due to laudanum-poisoning. A verdict of "suicide" was returned.

Oxalic-acid poisoning caused the death of the wife of Thomas Fox, engineman, Hanley.—Ann Dunmore (52), the wife of a Melton Mowbray platelayer, also killed herself with the same poison. Mr. B. A. Woods, manager of the local branch of Boots, Ltd., stated at the inquest that 2 oz. of oxalic acid was supplied to deceased "for cleaning her husband's hat."

Potassium Cyanide.—An American financier named Lyndon Hoyt Stevens (67), of Connecticut, ended his life at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C., by taking this poison.—At Drayton, a silversmith named James Homer (67) committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide.

Spirit of Salt.—At Marylebone, Ellen Sarah Chalker (51), who was under remand on a charge of stealing jewellery, intentionally poisoned herself with this corrosive fluid.—The same poison was also used for suicidal purposes by John Crone (41), bricklayer, Fulham.

Strychnine.—An East Dereham jury found that a local coal-merchant named Joseph Cox (59) died "through having taken poison by misadventure." Mr. G. K. Wake, veterinary surgeon, East Dereham, deposed that deceased asked him for a pill to destroy a dog. His son supplied one containing about a grain of strychnine. He had given deceased a similar pill about two years previously to poison a cat. Dr. Howlett stated that deceased died from strychnine-poisoning.

Veronal.—At Devonport, Albert Ernest Williams (24), assistant canteen manager on H.M.S. *Impregnable*, died from taking an accidental overdose of veronal.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.—The Hon. Secretary of the local committee asks us to remind intending visitors that July 11 is the last day for applications for books of tickets, and to mention that the hotel lists are nearly filled. "It will lighten the labours of the committee considerably if members will notify their intention to be present without delay," adds Mr. Deck.